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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Assures Farmers

Premier Triumphs in France

Japanese See Expansion Win

American City Faces Change

Balkans Back the Boundaries

Harvard Digs Pursue Jezebel

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT tells the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago that "we seem to be on our way." As evidence of improving conditions he says the whole agricultural outlook has changed. He cites money going into the hands of people who need it, coming from higher farm prices and in government checks to coöperating producers. This money is paying bills, putting men back to work in the cities producing the things farmers buy and enabling these city men to buy things farmers produce. The program has affected cotton and tobacco growers, is reaching wheat growers, will soon reach the corn farmers. Says the President: "We are not out of the woods—But we seem to be on our way."

¶ France sees the Chamber of Deputies approve the financial project by 280 to 175. Premier Chautemps, whose Government was about to fall, scores a sizable victory. The bill has yet to pass the Senate and the budget is not balanced, but the wave of popular dissatisfaction with Parliament subsides. The Government has shown itself strong enough to put through reductions of from 2 to 8 per cent in all state salaries. Having saved the home situation, Chautemps will now talk to Britain—Can the two save the League and the hope of cutting down arms?

¶ Japan loses its old hopelessness and revives under a new hope. Monitor articles starting today give a concise picture of changes that have come with the triumphant sweep of the military party. Japan was overpopulated, despairing. The war lords were strong enough to push ruthless expansion on the mainland. They have made China appear not as an enemy, but as a weakling needing Japan's help. The prospect of room in which to expand and dominate Asia mollifies even those who were opposed to military rule. The League has ostracized Japan, but the Japanese are comforted—They expect now to survive and thrive.

¶ American cities, victims of their archaic ways, may lose their proud independence. So finds the Detroit Bureau of Research, looking deep into tax matters. Property can no longer bear the major share of government cost, cities are asking state help to keep open their schools, and tax and other control may have to pass from the city's hands. The state may become the collector and the boss. One Michigan county has 33 unrelated police departments; one person in every 20 is on the public pay roll. All this must change—City politicians properly pulse with panic.

¶ Yugoslavia gives noisy welcome to the King and Queen of Bulgaria. The two flags fly in Belgrade for the first time in 20 years. The Serbs entreat the Bulgarians by every means to become firm friends and drop the barbed wire fences between the two countries. Bulgaria has always wanted Serb territory as a peace condition. Will it insist? Meanwhile Nicholas Titulescu, Foreign Minister of Roumania, announces that no treaty boundaries shall change—To revise treaties, he declares, means war.

¶ Spain experiences fresh anarchist disorders, but Madrid says the Government has the situation easily in hand. Wrecking of a passenger train by blowing up a bridge at Valencia causes wavering Socialists to turn from the anarchists. Some say the anarchists were financed in their outbreaks—The alleged backers would benefit if a dictatorship came.

¶ Moscow flies the American flag as new U. S. Ambassador William C. Bullitt arrives. The Irish Free State tries to catch Gen. Eion O'Duffy and shuck him out of his blue shirt, but fails. Enlightened King Prajadhipok of Siam opens Parliament at two minutes of 11 because the court astrologers say the stars say that will bring lots of luck. The Prince of Wales declares wiping out slums gives work and wipes out a disgrace. Washington struggles to find a liquor tax that will keep the bootlegger from bringing in illegal liquor, but Tax Expert L. H. Parker asks an unquieting question—What about the 50,000,000 gallons the bootlegger has in his cellar?

¶ Harvard University's expedition unearths in Samaria the broken watch tower of wicked Queen Jezebel. Prof. Kirsopp Lake uses the huge granite blocks in piecing together the Old Testament story of the queen who married crafty King Ahab and soon brought 450 priests of Baal to Samaria, where they were slain by the prophet Elijah, whose death she vainly sought and who predicted her own. Before she was trampled by Jehu's chariot horses near the watch tower, records the Book of Kings, she showed her heathen vanity—The poor creature "tired" her hair and painted her face.

Detroit Group Asks If Cities Are Obsolete

Must They Be Scrapped, They Ask, for a New Government Form?

Inquiry Seeks Answer

Point Out That Change Is Needed in Tax Distribution Burden and Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Investigation has been started by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research to determine whether the American city, burdened with extravagant and archaic ways, will long be able to maintain its autonomy.

Will it disappear as an independent unit, to be swallowed up in a more convenient taxing area built on modern lines? Property is no longer able to pay the largest share of governmental cost. How will the taxes of tomorrow be distributed?

Demands for state and federal help are growing, according to Dr. Lent D. Upson, director of the bureau and one of the nation's leading governmental research experts. In spite of economies, municipal deficits are increasing. Education in many parts of the country is begging Even now in Michigan efforts are being made to have the State finance Detroit's school system to keep it going for the full term.

Simultaneously, Gov. William A. Comstock of Michigan has proposed a constitutional amendment which, it is said, would open the way for the State to collect taxes not only for itself, but for all cities, counties, school districts and other governmental units. At the same time, he has made it known that a demand will be made on the Legislature to wipe out many of the costly and useless agencies existing in the State.

For years the cry has gone up in Michigan to do away with overlapping agencies and other extravagances with which many states have become encrusted. As an example, there are 145 separate taxing agencies in Wayne County, Detroit, whereas one would be sufficient, it has been argued. Politicians have held on to these offices, but since property is no longer able to shoulder most of the burden, there is a tendency to toss taxation into other laps, Dr. Upson said.

"Where will this shifting end," he asked. "Since we have become less sensible to 'state rights' and other things which we have so jealously guarded, will we be able now to get laws wiping out costly duplication? As a price for this must we turn over to higher governments many of the services which we are no longer able to finance, or will it be necessary that we recast our entire system of taxation in order to retain our independence?

"It is absurd that out of every 20 voters in the State there is a man or woman on the public pay roll. We have many ridiculous situations such as in Wayne where there are 33 separate police departments utterly without correlation. Is it any wonder that our system has broken down and tax delinquencies in Detroit alone have reached nearly $60,000,000?"

Japan Quits Old Order for New Adventure

Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Bain News Service. Center and Right—Wide World.

Leading Figures in Move to Shape Nation's Future

Left—Prince Saionji, Last Remaining of Country's Elder Statesmen. Center—Viscount Makoto Saito, Under Whose Influence Change of Policy Is Being Effected. Right—Gen. Sadao Araki, Who Typifies New Order of Vigorous Expansion.

Gov. Ely Blamed For State Prison Fire and Outbreak

Higgins Says Incident Due to Placing of Inferior Men in Department

Responsibility for the attempt of five long-term prisoners to escape from the Charlestown state prison under the cloak of incendiarism, Sunday, was placed on the shoulders of Gov. Joseph B. Ely today by Mr. Henry H. Higgins, secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association.

This almost-tragic holocaust was the result, according to Mr. Higgins, of the cumulative deterioration of the Massachusetts Department of Correction. And the association charges that this deterioration has been fostered by the Governor's appointments of part-time or inferior men to head the department.

Disturbances or abuses in officialdom are flashed over prison walls to inmates, who react with violence to what they regard as a good opportunity to escape, according to Mr. Higgins. Thus he regards the Sunday break as the prisoners' response to weaknesses in the department and forecasts that there will be a spread of these disturbances unless the department is strengthened.

The five prisoners who set fire to a prison shop in the Cherry Hill section of the yard, in order to escape in the excitement, are now confronted by drastic lengthening of

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Japan's Military Adventure Brings Stimulus to People After Long Period of Despair

Monitor Correspondent, Revisiting Country, Finds Old Depression of 1931 Has Given Place to New Hope—Dominance of Military Revealed

What is the real situation in the Far East? Has Japan definitely secured a firm hold in northern China or has it undertaken more than it can cope with? Does Tokyo mean to fight if interfered with, or would it submit if world opinion clearly expressed opposition to its course on moral grounds? What does public opinion throughout Japan really think about it all? To obtain an authoritative answer to these supremely important questions, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR dispatched its correspondent, Mr. Bess, to Tokyo with instructions to report the situation as he found it. Mr. Bess was asked to provide a comprehensive and completely unbiased analysis of political trends in the capital, leaving nothing unsaid that is needful to give the reader a clear idea of them. The results of Mr. Bess's observations are printed in a series of six articles, of which this is the first.

By Demaree Bess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—To one who has returned to Japan after an absence of several years, as the writer has done, a striking change in the temper of the people presents itself. This change may perhaps be compared justly with that which occurred in the United States after President Roosevelt initiated his measures for national recovery. An atmosphere of hope has displaced in Japan an atmosphere of despair.

Looking about for the causes of this very definite change in national feeling, one must inevitably conclude that the Japanese military oligarchy, by reviving the old national policy of expansion on the Asiatic mainland, has also revived the hope of the Japanese people that there is a basic solution of the country's growing difficulties.

For years the Japanese watched the rapid growth of population on their islands, and observed the frantic efforts of successive governments to find outlets. Their hopes were stirred in turn by the prospect of immigration to the northern Hokkaido island, of immigration to South America, of openings in Manchuria and Siberia. They were assured that the country must be intensely industrialized to support its growing population, and noted the intelligent and successful efforts of the Government and industrial leaders to accomplish this.

Militarism As Stimulant

But the Japanese people continued to grow more numerous, and it gradually became apparent that suggested solutions did not provide any basic remedy. Advisers, called in by the Government, were agreed that control of population growth was the only basic solution, and this did not appeal to the Japanese.

When the writer visited Japan early in 1931, he discovered that the general feeling of despair had deepened since his previous visit in

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French Pay Cuts Assuage Attacks Upon Parliament

Financial Project Passed by Chamber—Defense of League Renewed

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 11—Passage of the financial project early today by a vote of 280 to 175 leaves the new French Government free to turn its attention to international problems

Although the bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies admittedly fails to balance the budget completely, it is acclaimed as a great step toward the economic and financial redressment of France. Most financial authorities concur with the statement of Premier Camille Chautemps who declares the project's adoption "will fortify the credit of France and its authority abroad." The franc is thus believed to be safe for the present at least.

Likewise the mounting wave of popular dissatisfaction with Parliament has been largely assuaged, especially by the Chamber's action in voting for the reduction of the salaries of all civil servants. Although these pay cuts are small—ranging from 2 per cent for salaries between 1200 and 1500 francs to 8 per cent for highly paid officials—it is considered highly significant that the "principle" of Parliament's authority over syndicated state employees has been asserted.

Socialists Stayed Away

It was thanks to the abstention of the Socialists who walked out of the Chamber in formal protest, that the Cabinet obtained its majority. It is expected to have similar success in the Senate where the project now goes. Most observers agree that the position of the Government is still precarious, but it is felt that it will probably be able to survive long enough to attend to pressing international affairs.

The most immediate of these is the negotiation with Britain which continued over the week-end. M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Foreign Minister, conferred with Mr. R. H. Campbell, British chargé d'affaires, while Lord Tyrrell, British Ambassador to France, continues his conversations in London. The French Foreign Minister also received M. Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and repeated to him France's determination not to allow any basic changes in the League.

In official circles here, the Monitor learns authoritatively the view is held that the key to present problems lies in London. If the British Government decides to stand firm against destruction of the League, and against the rearmament of Germany, than France feels that all will be well.

Superficial Changes Acceptable

France and its allies in eastern Europe, the Monitor is able to state on good authority, would agree eventually to superficial changes in the League which would give Premier Benito Mussolini nominal satisfaction in his request for a directorate of principal powers, but only if the present democratic basis of the Geneva institution is fully preserved. Exactly what stand the French Government will take regarding Germany depends on the nature and extent of the Reich's demands.

Embraced in the program as approved by the Chamber are economies of about 4,000,000,000 francs (currently about $245,200,000).

The new taxation bills are expected with those passed earlier this year to take care of 6,000,000,000 francs, or about $367,800,000 of the estimated budgetary deficit.

Nearly half the new revenues would be derived from tripled gasoline surtax, which would be supplementary to the regular tax of approximately one franc a liter, making a total gasoline tax of roughly 29 cents a gallon.

Lindberghs Brave Mighty Amazon For Flight to Interior

MANAOS, Brazil, Dec. 11 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, who arrived here yesterday after a 932-mile hop from Para, plan to remain here today and tonight, Pan-American Airways announced. They will leave about 5 a. m. (E. S. T.) tomorrow on another stage of their flight to reach home for Christmas.

The Mayor of Manaos and other officials greeted the travelers at the docks. The populace lined the main streets of the city, the Avenida Eduardo Reibero, cheering wildly. The Lindberghs waved and smiled at them as they rode in an official automobile to the home of a local business man, Señhor Henrique Pinto.

From Para to Manaos the Lindberghs flew over the majestic Amazon with its hundreds of tributaries and small islands, thick with virgin forests, the most beautiful tropical scenery in Brazil and perhaps in the world. With Anne at the wireless the lane was in constant touch with stations en-route. Her signals came in with clarity and regularity.

The route lay over an experimental line which Pan American Airways has been testing to link Manaos, commercial capital of the upper Amazon and interior Brazil, with the seacoast. Eight important interior cities are connected by the route.

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Things Present

In "the land of the free and the home of the brave" there are 2,000,000 children of school age who are not in school because the schools, due to lack of funds, are closed. Read the editorial "Padlocked Schoolhouses."

Read "Silence of the Hills" on the Home Forum page and see what is awaiting you on the desert.

In the hope of giving one of the most delightful of features a wider circle of friends, the Daily Features page is offering the first of a series of "Parables of Safed the Sage"—Safed being none other than the late William E. Barton, distinguished clergyman and authority on Lincoln.

The World Court Month by Month appears today, being scheduled for the eleventh of each month.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Skepticism on Conference Plan Blankets Montevideo Meeting

By Hubert C. Herring

Executive Director of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, Inc.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO—The seventh Pan-American Conference meets in a time of widespread disillusionment in regard to the possibility of gaining solid results through international conferences. The memories of the World Economic Conference at London are fresh in the thoughts of the delegations here. It has come to pass that a sort of "inferiority complex" attaches itself to delegates to international conferences. They wear an air of being upon an errand of whose purport they are but dimly aware, and of whose results they are definitely skeptical.

This aura of vagueness is especially apparent at the Pan-American Conference. The odds against Pan-American coöperation are great. The Pan-American ideal means little to the bulk of South Americans. The Argentine looks to Madrid and Paris rather than to New York for kinship. It is not a question of the miles which intervene, but the ties of blood and culture, of religion and language. The United States is definitely suspect. The prejudice against the United States, largely economic in its roots, touches all attitudes.

Depends on Confidence

Official Pan-Americanism is viewed, justly or unjustly, as a North American bid for trade and profit. There is a stubborn suspicion that United States hunger for empire is not sated, that the United States dreams of becoming even greater at the expense of its neighbors in the Caribbean and Central America. America's every move in Haiti, Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico is watched anxiously and suspiciously.

The success of this seventh international conference of American states depends quite largely upon the degree to which the 20 republics of Latin America are convinced that the "good neighbor" policy of President Roosevelt in reality represents the temper and the purpose of the United States. The chances for mutual confidence and trust are measurably enhanced by the Administration's course in Cuba. The early recognition of the Government of Grau San Martin will go far toward allaying the fears of these southern republics, and toward assuring them that the day of American ambition to direct the destinies of weaker peoples is definitely at an end.

There is therefore little enthusi-

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Higher Grade Men in Public Office Sought in Survey by Research Group

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—American systems of selecting public service personnel are to go under the microscope in a study which a commission of the Social Science Research Council will conduct with a view to finding out how such positions can be made attractive to a higher class of workers.

Conditions of service of all workers holding public posts, from street sweeper to United States Senator, will be investigated on a fact-finding basis in a survey which has been warmly approved by President Roosevelt, Dr. Robert T. Crane, director of the council, announced yesterday.

The study will be financed by one of the Rockefeller trust funds and will be headed by Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota. Dr. Luther H. Gulick of Columbia University and director of the Institute of Public Administration, will direct the research.

"The purpose of the commission's inquiry will be to make constructive recommendations for America's future guidance on the broad problem of public service personnel," Dr. Crane said. "The commission will consider policy and method in the recruiting, selection, compensation, training, promotion and tenure of the administration and technical personnel of national state and local governments. It will make a report to the American people at the end of 1934."

King of Siam Inaugurates First People's Assembly

BANGKOK, Siam, Dec. 11 (AP)—A great five-day fête was in full swing throughout Siam today in celebration of the return of King Prajadhipok to the capital and the suppression of the October rebellion. The capital was gay with bunting and fireworks.

Clad in the ancient royal costume and seated on the majestic throne under the state umbrella, King Prajadhipok inaugurated Siam's first People's Assembly yesterday. The country was changed from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy last year. Reading the Royal Proclamation in a smooth, placid voice, the King urged the assembly and the public to concentrate efforts upon the nation's advancement.

Gold Policy Rests On Laurels Gained; Farmers Laud Goal

O'Neal Shows Roosevelt's Program Will Give Control to People

Sees Victory Assured

Recovery Is Here, Administration and Experiments a Success

London Not Ready

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—Forceful support for President Roosevelt's "honest dollar" policy and drastic farm program was rushed up today when the American Farm Bureau Federation opened its annual convention here. This great farm organization did much of the preparation of the public soil for the planting of the new gold program.

A fighting defense of the President in helping him maintain his currency stand was urged upon the farmers by Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, chief of the Farm Bureau, following the reading of a message from the President as follows:

I wish that I could have come to your meeting. I should have liked this opportunity of facing the members of the American Farm Bureau Federation and telling them, as man to man, how much I appreciate their warm support of the Administration program.

The members of the Farm Bureau know, as I do, that the maladjustment between supply and demand has been years in the making, and that it cannot be corrected overnight. Nevertheless, in a few short months the whole complexion of the agricultural outlook has been changed.

Money in Right Hands

Money is getting into the hands of the people who need it; it is coming from higher prices for the things farmers have to sell; it is coming in the form of government checks for those coöperating producers who are willing to swap a hazardous present for immediate improvement and a stable future.

This money is paying bills. It is putting men back to work in the cities producing the things that farmers buy, and enabling these men in turn to buy things that farmers produce. The process has already gone a long way in the South among the cotton and tobacco growers; wheat growers are beginning to experience it now, and the farmers of the corn belt will soon be in a poistion to experience it from the corn-hog adjustment campaign.

But, in all candor, I think a brief moment of gratification is enough; we seem to be on our way, but we are not yet out of the woods and it is of the utmost importance that we guard against letting a rise in farm income tempt us to forget the realities of supply and demand.

For it is only with full coöperation on the part of the farmers that the success of the program can be assured. That program is worthy of your complete confidence and support, for it looks not alone to immediate relief, but to a sustained prosperity based on sane principles.

How greatly the farmers have shared in shaping the money course of the program and how sharply they regard the issue as one between the "money power" of Wall Street on one side and the common people on the other, was spotlighted in Mr. O'Neal's presidential address. It gave the public the farmers' view of this huge question.

"The program of the American Farm Bureau Federation for an honest dollar has been adopted as the national policy," declared Mr. O'Neal in initiating one of the most significant farm gatherings in years. "We were the first great national organization to take up the fight for an honest dollar. We advocated it at a time when it was unpopular and little known. Our plan is being carried out."

Mr. O'Neal, himself the leader in the agricultural drive for the present gold policy, then digressed to mention Prof. George F. Warren, President Roosevelt's gold adviser, for the earlier assistance he had given

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Portlanders Spend $40,000 CWA Cash And Trade Booms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 11—More than $40,000 of new money has come into Portland in less than three weeks since the Civil Works' Administration has been furnishing pay rolls for the city's jobless. In addition several thousand dollars have been expended with Portland concerns for construction materials and equipment for workers.

On the Civil Works' pay roll Saturday were 956 Portlanders. While the bulk of the men are paid at the rate of $15 weekly, skilled labor and white collar workers employed in limited numbers received considerably in excess of that wage.

The influx of new money is being felt perceptibly by local merchants, the neighborhood groceries and small department stores and chain stores report increase in new customers and in the purchases made by old patrons. More money is being spent and more supplies and equipment bought.

Recovery Is Here, Administration and Experiments a Success

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—A week of budget-balancing began today, as signs of currency steadiness mounted, the gold price remained unmoved, and continued evidences of recovery were manifest in many fields.

The Administration's new slogan, now being widely repeated, is that recovery is no longer in the tentative stage but is already here, and that its programs are no longer experimental.

There is no doubt now that one particular phase of acute currency experiment is at an end. The continued decision not to elevate the RFC gold quotation is on its own merits an evidence of steadiness which has met with a ready and encouraging response from the country. Even if the experiment is resumed, on its old scale, the nation no longer seems to regard gold buying as a bogey, having learned that its direct effects are no more than psychological reaction makes them.

Meanwhile rumors of joint pegging or stabilization of the pound and dollar continue, the latest version being a reported feeler from Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, to authorities of the Bank of England.

London Not Ready

The attributed answer from London was, "Not Yet." Whether such an offer and such an answer were made has not been confirmed openly in any high official quarter. But that responsible and highly placed people believe and repeat these reports is in itself significant. It shows that the trend toward caution and stability in currency is now much stronger than the current toward inflation.

The Administration seems confident in its belief that the dollar is under control. The gold price device, it is held, can be used to maintain approximately the present quotation. Stability in the last fortnight, and the fact that the dollar has not risen further under strong seasonal pressure upward, is an important argument in their favor.

Moreover, as pressure upward gets stronger with returning confidence in the currency—and presumably a returning flood of capital—the Administration will enter January, when pressure to drive the dollar downward is generally strong. This is a bit of luck for President Roosevelt and the currency managers, for two strong elements are likely to balance one another and perpetuate the present fixation of the dollar within a narrow range.

Douglas to Have His Say

These steadying factors are joined this week by the encouraging series of budget talks beginning between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget. That Mr. Douglas, who is a sound money conservatiye, is still "on the job" is itself of considerable value to the Administration.

But so long as the theory of two budgets—one permanent and recurring, the other emergency—is held to, insuperable difficulty in attaining a balance is not expected. Thus Mr. Douglas has calculated an income for the fiscal year 1935 of about $3,350,000,000, based upon continuing business improvement. The ordinary budgetary outlay is to be about $2,600,000,000. That leaves some $750,000,000 for additional spending. It does not begin to cover even President Roosevelt's plans for public and civil works, the CCC, etc.

The President estimates an addition of at least $1,750,000,000 to the public works program, and perpetuation of the CCC. Whether the civil works operations, which are scheduled to taper off as winter ends in various parts of the country, can be stopped as readily as anticipated, must be seen.

More Pressure to Come

Pressure for far greater public works expenditure will of course be intensified when Congress comes. Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin, to mention only one spokesman, has just called for $10,000,000,000 spending toward priming the recovery pump. Therefore Mr. Roosevelt's modest, $1,750,000,000 may not satisfy the appropriating zeal of Congress.

The emergency spending program has swollen the public debt of the United States up toward war-time levels. But, ask Administration spokesmen, isn't it as important to beat the depression as it was to win a war? The rise to date has not been startling. The Nov. 29 total of the public debt was $22,426,000,000, which compares with a war-time peak of $25,478,000,000. The increase since November, 1932, has been $2,210,000,000. Although the increase has accelerated since public works and civil works spending intensified, it is by no means unchecked. Moreover, if as the Administration contends, recovery has firmly set in, there is little to worry about.

Women Fliers Forced Down

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 11 (AP)—Inability to refuel their plane because of high winds today forced down Miss Viola Gentry and Mrs. Frances Harrell Marsalis, who were attempting to set a refueling endurance airplane record here. They were in the air less than 24 hours but plan a new flight to start tomorrow.

Commission Urges New Jury System In Massachusetts

Crime Body Also Urges Setting Up Office of Solicitor-General

Two reforms aiming at swift and businesslike prosecution of criminals were launched by the Crime Commission over the week-end.

One strikes at the widespread and recently exposed practice of jury bribing. It calls for a nonpolitical commission to select properly qualified jurors, and would establish a new system of assigning them to courts in such a way that the dishonest will not know in advance what jurors will be chosen for their cases.

The other reform would lift an intolerable burden of civil cases from the Attorney-General, so that he will be liberated for the more instant work of criminal prosecution. It would recreate the long-abolished office of Solicitor-General to take over the grist of civil litigation, and make both offices appointive by the Governor so as to assure nonpolitical administration.

Significantly, the jury system is defended by this commission, which has condemned many other traditional practices in the light of modern criminal conditions. Jury duty, the commission declares, is only the application to court trial of the same common sense gained from experience in other walks of life.

However, jurors have been haphazardly selected by civil authorities in the past, even though their functions belong to the judiciary. The greatest laxity has been uncovered in the procedure of finding men of "good moral character, of sound judgment," as the law asks.

Therefore, the commission would turn the entire machinery of selecting jurors over to the judicial authority. It would create a commission to take charge of selection all over the State. It would establish the direct responsibility of the judiciary for seeing that the requisite caliber of men are picked out.

Then the commission explains a series of events which make it possible for a man to "know in advance almost to a certainty who will sit as jurors in the trial of the criminal offense with which he is charged." This system "simplifies the problem of the juror who desires to be bribed and of the individual who desires to bribe him. And there can be no longer any doubt that there are men who have such desires, and who are ready to translate them into action."

For this flaw in the system there is recommended a central reservoir of jurors for each group of courts, from which the various panels will be put together just before the trial begins.

This system has been tried out in other states, the commission points out, with entire success. It is expected to make a large saving also since fewer jurors will have to be held on reserve than formerly.

The citadel of unanimous decisions, now required from criminal juries, is stoutly defended. Minorities at the outset in the jury may have right on their side, and certainly they have the merit of forcing a considered opinion on the part of all the jurors.

Switching then to the office of the Attorney-General, who is the chief elected prosecuting officer of the Commonwealth, the commission finds him staggering under the weight of heterogeneous civil litigations, which make it impossible for him to give adequate supervision to criminal prosecution.

Two alternative plans for relieving the border call for the revival of the ancient office of solicitor-general to take over civil cases, or in case that is not acceptable, for appointing a prosecutor-general to strengthen the hands of the district attorneys.

Without any reflection on the present incumbent, the commission believes the office of Attorney-General preferably, or the various district attorneyships should be appointed by the Governor, so as to keep all political influence out of the prosecution system.

Small Isle to Form British Bird Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newquay, Eng.

A BIRD sanctuary is to be formed of the little island of Trethias which lies in Treyanon Bay off the coast of North Cornwall, between Newquay and Padstow. The island has been presented to the Cornwall Bird Watching and Preservation Society by Sir Leicester Harmsworth and Mr. Harold Harmsworth, proprietors of the Western Morning News.

The island was purchased and presented with the understanding that it should be devoted in perpetuity to the cause of bird preservation, and that eventually it should be handed over to the National Trust.

Farm Leader Says Dollar Must Behave

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the Farm Bureau as its monetary counsel, and largely the shaper of the Farm Bureau gold policy. Mr. O'Neal named also Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, as another who had served on the Farm Bureau Honest Dollar Committee.

"We are driving ahead for a managed currency," he continued, "in which the dollar shall no longer be the master of our economic destinies, but shall be the servant of industry, trade and agriculture.

"The people must not be misled by attacks on the new monetary policy. The fact is we have had a managed currency ever since the World War, but up until lately the managing was done by Wall Street. Now the people are going to manage their own currency."

Control by the People

The new gold policy is a financial revolution, Mr. O'Neal continued.

"Again the people have thrown off the shackles of the money power," he said, "and reëstablished the control of the people over our money. The critics may say—you are getting your money in politics, but I ask you which would you rather have, control by the big bankers who ruined us, or political control by the people? I'd rather trust the people to control than the big bankers.

"Let's put on our fighting clothes, backing the President in following our program. We feel confident that he is not going to let the Federal Reserve Board and the banks handle the monetary policy of the Government any longer, but with the help of Congress, he is going to establish a commodity dollar that will be a true measure of value to serve humanity, and thus give us constitutional money."

Theaters

But the Boogyman Can't Get You

With the Princess autographing copies of George Macdonald's delightful story in the lobby, and irresistible bearded elves in the aisle offering the book for sale, the fairy atmosphere was set for the unfoldment of the play, "Curdie, The Princess and The Goblin," by The Clare Tree Major Children's Theater Company, at the Repertory Theater Saturday morning and afternoon.

The commercial touch can be forgiven, as it is all for the benefit of those new buildings the Boston University Women's Council is working for. And the benefit is twofold, since by sponsoring this series, they are, with the aid of Mrs. Major, keeping the banner of a living theater for children aloft in Boston.

The fairy atmosphere was well sustained on the stage by a company that evidently took its pleasure along with the children and by fanciful settings and costumes of true fairy-tale quality. The goblins were grand in gargoylish masks and grotesque shapes and sizes. Their globular bodies and unreal faces emphasized the eloquence of hands in acting. Their voices seeped through the masks with eerie effect. A most engaging band of "horribles." M. L.

F. D. R.'s Lake Begins Rippling

* * *

First Breezes of Returning Congress Disturb Surface

* * *

An Intimate Message From Washington

1287 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

When the Gibbon or the Bancroft—or, just to make you jump, shall we say, the X—4711-Z—of the Roosevelt Administration writes history he will certainly end a volume in December, 1933. We are definitely at a turning point. The period of bold and fancy-free experiment which has reigned since Congress went home in swelter June is at an end—it was certainly an exhilarating joy-ride we all had, and somehow we managed after all to lay a good bit of permanent highway. But the dawn that is breaking is as cold as January, and as gray.

That curious, helter-skelter, one-term Congress is coming back. No longer will the executive branch of the Government have a free hand. The system of checks and balances will, it is to be presumed, go back to work again. Everybody knows that for a time Mr. Roosevelt must expect bitter and upsetting criticism. And, strangely enough, it seems pretty clear that with all his cleverness, his trigger sense of humor, his political genius, the President cannot take criticism any better than the rest of us! His skin, it turns out, has its thin spots, and he squirms. So that his adventures with the new and definitely non-honeymoon Congress are bound to be spectacular.

But, and not wishing to assume an oracle's robes, it also seems clear that the final effect may be salutary. The Administration needs an official opposition right here in town. It needs an opposition for its own protection, if only to damp down the charges of unopposed dictatorship and Fascism. Moreover, few Congresses have been popular with the nation at large, and after a few weeks in which legislative futility may be pretty well demonstrated, it's likely enough that the people will swing back to Mr. Roosevelt with relief. Just about what happened last June may be reënacted. Except that Congress's sulkiness will be infinitely prolonged, and everybody's nerves are tauter.

Won't Devour Little Boys

Still, Congress needn't be an ogre to anybody, even to Mr. Roosevelt. After all, there's no shadow of unanimity about this group of solons except that each member packs a complaint. And a coalition of mere discontent doesn't hang together long, or cut much ice.

Just as soon as a tangible issue is approached, the distinguished Legislature will certainly explode into its constituent parts, which are legion. There are—at least so it is said—a few regular Republicans left to speak in partisan opposition, but there are also the powerful insurgent Republicans, and how they will speak depends solely upon the issue which is up. Inflation, for example, even the Republicans split at least four ways—for, against, diluted, and silvered.

The most constructive sign for the country is that the Democratic Party itself will furnish most of the opposition. But here again the shades of opinion are prismatic. There are conservatives who will oppose their party leader in the White House and conservatives who won't; radicals who are interested in measures and radicals who are interested in jobs. All together, it would seem that Mr. Roosevelt won't have much trouble in splitting the opposition in his own party—a job which he performed at Albany with notable success. It even worked at the Chicago convention.

Pin-feathering the Blue Eagle

There will, however, be a few victims and they will be in the departments. Public works seems set for the most tomahawking, but the redoubtable Mr. Ickes can look after himself, and Mr. Harry Hopkins is one of the nimblest-witted witnesses ever to confound a prying Congressional committee. He'll have them cheering before he's done.

But if Congress gets hold of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, then spectators had better get baseball masks, and the Blue Eagles get behind trees. Still, there could be no nobler victim to walk the plank, and a martyr's crown on the General's head might be oddly becoming, as well as singularly handy for all concerned. Besides, it's in the best military tradition.

Beyond all this, however, there is a fundamental conflict, likely to be emphasized when Congress gets here, which is already a sort of key to the riddles of '33. We saw it graphically before our eyes last week, in the "affaire Peek." The "brain trust" and the practical men met head on. And once more Mr. Roosevelt was asked to choose between reform and recovery. Ever since March 4 he has been proceeding on the assumption that we can have both. He still assumes it. But can we?

Is it to be a Brave New World or the Good Old World—the happy days of '28, or the reconstructed days of laboratory dreams? Despite the awful sting of October, 1929, and thereafter; despite the copious evidence that without complete reform we're riding for a harder fall; despite all this, there seem to be plenty of folk in the country who would be perfectly satisfied with a trip in Mr. Wells' time machine right back to '28.

Eager to Step on the Gas

They are being asked to wait by Mr. Roosevelt; to wait until the machine has a few fundamental defects repaired. They are chafing at the delay. They urge that the repair-men are mere theorists from campuses, and that if the poor old machine will travel at all, then let's jump right in and step on the "gas."

There you have the whole dispute between Mr. Roosevelt and three-fourths of his critics. It serves as a pretty good masterkey to all the riddles except that of currency. That is a deeper tangle. Few people have any faith in the compensated dollar, but they are not so sure about the international exchange and there is a sneaking suspicion that the President's monetary antics may after all be serving a desirable if nationalist end in the currently mad world.

Nobody else's policy seems much better than ours—at least the British threaten not to stabilize for years and don't get abused for it, while the French refuse to balance their budget, change cabinets as rapidly as FDR changes his secretaries of the Treasury, and intensify the uncertainty.

With this reservation about money, it is fairly easy to resolve the forces which in the main are tugging at the Administration. To date, Mr. Roosevelt's concessions to the practical men have been relatively few and undamaging—except to the feelings of the reformers. A different time is a-coming. Yet if the President—he who wrote "Looking Forward"—doesn't have to give away too much, it may be a brave New World after all.

The Monitor Bureau
Erwin D. Canham

Gov. Ely Blamed For State Prison Fire and Outbreak

(Continued from Page 1)

their terms. Mr. Frederick J. Dillon, commissioner of the department, has declared he would seek indictments immediately and start a vigorous prosecution of the men.

According to the laws of the Commonwealth, arson perpetrated in the night time is punishable by life imprisonment, but in this case the men are chargeable with daytime arson, for which there is a maximum sentence of 10 years. Other indictments may roll up the total. The average levy for attempted escape is about five years.

Mr. Dillon today indicated that the maximum sentences would not be invoked. Probably about five years will be added to their terms, he said, rather than resorting to court prosecution.

Perhaps the best way for the Governor to save the penal system from disgrace, Mr. Higgins said, is to consolidate the department of correction with the Department of Public Safety under Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, or to appoint as head of the department a man such as Mr. Charles Judge, retired head of the Concord Reformatory.

Mr. Higgins is imbued with the conviction that the Department of Correction is heading toward prostration and that this attempted break Saturday but emphasizes how weak it is already.

"Some of the prisoners have a keen intelligence," he said, "and know when the hand at the rein is weak." We have worked ourselves into a state of great excitement over getting men behind the bars, why not give as much heed to the type of men appointed to keep them behind the bars?

"An important state department, which is charged with the serious responsibility of the care and custody of criminal offenders cannot live up to the expectations of the citizens if it is entrusted to casual and part-time administrators or ambitious politicians."

Mr. Edward C. R. Bagley, deputy commissioner of correction, questioned the five men today but declared their stories so conflicting that little credence could be attached to their statements. He was particularly interested in the method by which the prisoners procured the rope, but this evidence had been entirely consumed in the flames.

Mr. James A. Watson, former city councilor of Boston, joined the critical chorus with the allegation that "as bad as conditions are at Charlestown, they are worse at the Norfolk Colony."

Motion Pictures

Well—Fairly Pretty

"Sitting Pretty" is the screen offering at the Metropolitan Theater this week, a musical comedy calling on two Jacks (Haley and Oakie) to be amusing and two Queens (of Hearts and Diamonds) to be alluring. These ladies are Miss Ginger Rogers and Miss Thelma Todd. Mr. Gregory Ratoff contributes his accent.

And what's it all about? Two song writers from Broadway hit the trail for Hollywood, where song writing is now supposed to be more remunerative. After the proper number of those difficulties without which no movie plot can reach a happy landing, they receive their rewards. The action is punctuated with popular tunes, such as "I want to meander with Miranda" and "Did You Ever See a Dream Walking," which will probably have a big sale as sheet music. The "Dream Walking" number is bountifully and literally illustrated by one of those dance routines in rosette formations which are in danger of being overdone.

A word should be said for Jack Haley's performance of the lyric writer with an inferiority complex. His comedy is subdued and he strikes a tender note of wistfulness. At the musical end of the partnership, poor Jack Oakie has to tuck his usual heart-of-gold quite out of sight in his characterization of a mean and utterly worthless fellow.

A Certain Miss Appleby

At the Keith-Boston Theater, "Aggie Appleby, Maker of Men," exacts no more tax on the mental process than does the usual vaudeville bill, though in this instance, the song, band and dance program under the pleasant administration of Mr. Charles (Buddy) Rogers is at least more stimulating than the picture.

Miss Wynne Gibson, whose misfortune it is to play Aggie, and who does it as well as the part requires, should really have a petition signed for her to be given something besides hard-boiled rôles. Aggie, hailing from Somewhere East of the Elevated Rails, eventually reforms Tough Guy Red Branahan, beater-up of "bulls," into a floorwalker, and transforms Slightly Sappy Adoniram Schlump into a two-fisted hero-in-the-movie-manner; thereupon resigning him to his former sweetheart, Evangeline, and going back to her original Red. You can view these proceedings with the utmost detachment. M. L.

Speir Serves 25 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mr. Morgan B. Speir Sr. of Charlotte will be entering his twenty-fifth year of service as chairman of the interstate committee of the Young Men's Christian Association when it meets here this week for a business session. During the 25 years Mr Speir has served as chairman the 14 associations in existence when he became chairman have been increased to 23, and their membership has increased from 842 to 25,000.

Today Is Coldest Day This Year

Persons who have to talk with people they don't know very well have much to be grateful for today.

Monday set the record of the coldest day this year. The weather bureau reported a minimum temperature of 11 above zero for Sunday and 10 for today, but many Boston commuters are willing to affirm that the figures were not nearly low enough.

"Only 8 on my back porch yesterday. I didn't look this morning—had to hurry—but I believe it's cold."

"Of course, my thermometer is sheltered, but it showed 9 yesterday."

And so on. This kind of weather no one need think about a topic of conversation with even the most hard-to-approach new acquaintance.

Natural scientists who have thought of "artificial" weather lately should think most carefully before carrying their research any further. It were better, perhaps, as Mark Twain said, that "people always talk about the weather, but never do anything about it." Many an otherwise-embarrassing moment is easily passed over with discussion of the vagaries of weather.

Steel Scrap Advances

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Heavy melting steel scrap has been advanced 25 cents a ton at Philadelphia and at other principal centers the trend is said to be firmer. When bids on railroad scrap are opened the price situation will be more clearly defined.

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Police Make Arrest In CCC Hit-Run Case

OSSIPEE, N. H., Dec. 11 (AP)—Harry Hobbs was taken into custody at the home of his father in Tamworth yesterday, and Mr. Preston B. Smart, county solicitor, said he would be charged with being the driver of a truck that killed four members of the Citizens' Conservation Corps and injured eight others Dec. 9.

The victims were members of a party of 20 CCC youths, who were on their way to Center Ossipee from the camp of the 117th company of forest workers in the mountains near Tamworth, when another truck smashed into them and sped on.

State and county authorities launched an immediate investigation. Sheriff James Welch took Hobbs into custody. No formal charges were lodged against him, but Mr. Harold Foss of Dover, state motor vehicle inspector, and Mr. Smart both said they were convinced that Hobbs had been the driver of the hit-and-run truck. Sheriff Welch said Hobbs was in an intoxicated condition when taken into custody.

The Editor's Puzzle

194

~~In all our experience~~
~~we better there be~~
~~have never been so do~~
~~not think we ever know~~
~~a man who was actually~~
~~we ready to help a friend to~~
~~and who had got himself~~
~~into difficulties which~~
~~pressed him kind of~~
~~hard~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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Belgrade Greets King Boris; Little Entente Chiefs Confer

Titulescu Visit to Benes Linked With Effort to Halt Revisionist Move—Serb-Bulgar Rapprochement Aim of Royal Tour

Remarkable activity among nations of the Little Entente over the week-end is believed to be the direct result of the increasing pressure exercised by revisionist nations. Yesterday the Bulgarian monarch returned King Alexander of Yugoslavia's visit of two months ago by visiting Belgrade amid signs of national rejoicing, the cordiality of the reception heralding success to an evident move to patch up long-standing differences between the two nations. At the same time, in Czechoslovakia, other pillars of the Little Entente were in conference. Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Roumania's energetic Foreign Minister, met Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister and one of the stoutest upholders of the League, at the little Slovakian town of Kosice that once belonged to Hungary. All these four powers are strongly anti-revisionist and as strongly opposed to new proposals for reorganizing the League. There is little doubt that the dual conferences will attempt to devise some plan for united action to maintain the status quo.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 11—Bulgarian and Yugoslavian flags waved side by side in the streets here for the first time since the two peoples faced one another in a war over Macedonia 20 years ago when the King and Queen of Bulgaria, accompanied by Prince Cyril, the King's brother, arrived here yesterday on an official visit to the King and Queen of Yugoslavia.

As the Bulgarian royal train passed, scores of thousands of Serbs gathered in cities, towns and villages to shout "Long live the Bulgarian King! Long live the Bulgarian people!" while the streets of Belgrade, from the station to the royal palace, were lined with people who had waited in the bitter cold in order to display feelings of friendship toward the closely related Slavic nation.

A group of Serb peasants told the Monitor correspondent, "We have come out not to see a couple of kings but to show that we love the Bulgarian people, even though we have had to wage two wars against them. We hope we will n. er fight again."

Chief attention in all daily papers in both lands has been given to this attempt at international reconciliation. Several enthusiastic editors have even written about the "new era in the Balkans." Twenty-five journalists have come here from Bulgaria, most of them devoted to the cause of a Serbo-Bulgarian understanding.

For more than half a century Bulgarians have claimed territories comprising Eastern Serbia and for 20 years a large part of the Bulgarian nation has made recovery of extensive territories in Macedonia a chief point of the foreign policy.

Today the Serbo-Bulgarian boundary is almost completely closed, and high, thick barbed-wire barriers prevent intercourse between the two peoples, while scores of Bulgarian societies devote their whole activity to nourishing enmity between Bulgarians and Serbs.

But in spite of all that, the serious attempt which is now being made to inaugurate a new policy is enthusiastically applauded by the whole Serbian nation.

Observers point out, however, that the establishment of lasting friendship between the two peoples does not depend merely on an outburst of pleasant feelings, for the Bulgarians have definite claims against Yugoslavia which constitute the chief basis for all Bulgarian national aspirations. The Serbs expect a new era as a result of the new friendship on the basis of the status quo, while some Bulgarians expect a new era on the basis of Serbian concessions. Therefore the way toward reconciliation has barely begun.

No definite pact or treaty is expected as a result of the royal meeting. The chief gain seen is that there has been formed an atmosphere of good will, which, it is hoped, will greatly help eventual negotiations.

Czech-Roumanian Talk Held in Small Town Claimed by Hungarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

KOSICE, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 11—Dr. Eduard Benes and Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, respectively Foreign Ministers of Czechoslovakia and Roumania, met yesterday in this little city at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains, just halfway between Bucharest and Prague, to discuss the present European situation.

Since they met in Sinai, Roumania, at the fall conference of the Little Entente, Germany has withdrawn from the League of Nations, Herr Adolf Hitler has held remarkable elections in Germany, a new government has come into power in Roumania, half a dozen diplomatic tours of major importance have been made in the Balkans, including Mr. Titulescu's own swing around the Balkan circle, and Hungary's revisionist crusade has been itensified in England and France.

The meeting is primarily intended to explore means by which Czechoslovakia and Roumania can make effective their uncompromising opposition to revision of the peace treaty and the territorial boundaries. The choice of Kosice as the scene of the conference is dramatically significant since the city falls within disputed Slovakian territory which formerly belonged to Hungary and which that country demands back. It is inhabited by Germans, Hungarians and Slovaks and is subjected to vigorous control by Czech police. It is a minority center toward which the eyes of all Hungarian irredentists are directed, and which, in their view, represents one of the striking wrongs that must be righted. But the distinguished Czechoslovakian and Roumanian representatives, by meeting there today, tacitly let the world know that they regarded the return of this town to Hungary as unthinkable.

Other questions being discussed are disarmament, in which both ministers are unalterably opposed to anything resembling German or Hungarian rearmament. They are also discussing economic coöperation within the Little Entente and among the Danubian states and relations of the Little Entente to France, Germany and Bulgaria.

Hungary Interprets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 11—A new Little Entente maneuver against the triumphantly advancing revisionist movement is the description given here to the meeting of Dr. Eduard Benes and Mr. Nicholas Titulescu at Kosice yesterday.

Optimists here even declare that the meeting of the two statesmen is a sign that the foundations of the status quo are crumbling. They also infer from the fact that Dr. Benes has been engaged in a propaganda tour through Slovakia that the inner stability and unity of Czechoslovakia is seriously menaced.

Montreal's Population Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—According to estimates appearing in the new directory, Montreal's population increased by about 2500 during the past year In Montreal itself there were 1,160,520 persons resident during the census-taking period, compared with 1,160,183 persons the year before. The population of Greater Montreal, which includes a number of suburbs, is given as 1,333,306, compared with 1,330,980 in the previous year.

Week-end of Big Events in Southeast Europe

Left—The Christian Science Monitor-Underwood. Right—Wide World.

Royalty Returns Visit

Left—King Alexander and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia. Right—King Boris and Queen Giovanna of Bulgaria, Who Were Week-End Guests of the Yugoslavian Rulers.

Japan's Military Adventure Brings Stimulus to People After Long Period of Despair

(Continued from Page 1)

1927. A student friend seemed to express the public sentiment when he declared: "Japan is finished. Fate is against us. We are an intelligent, progressive people who have done what we could with the resources we have. But they are not enough."

Then the military oligarchy struck in Manchuria in the autumn of 1931. The minds of the people were distracted from internal problems by the war drama which was enacted in Manchuria, Jehol and China proper. The Japanese people, who are more nearly 100 per cent literate than any other in the world, eagerly absorbed millions of newspaper extras, special editions of magazines and books dealing with the unofficial warfare Radio broadcasts announced the march of events, and special courses were introduced into the school curriculum to explain them.

The military leaders, always popular but now more than ever the nation's heroes, did not fail to take advantage of this rich opportunity to impress upon the people the doctrine of "shikumei," which has often been translated in an American President's phrase: "manifest destiny." The people were told that this doctrine had been forgotten by selfish politicians who had lost sight of the basic ideals of Japan's national policy in pursuit of their own selfish ends. The army and the navy, the people were assured, had meanwhile preserved intact the national spirit, and were therefore ready to lead the nation along its destined path.

War Hysteria

Any civilian leader who had dared to stand out against the ensuing wave of popular enthusiasm would have been destroyed or swept into oblivion. A few such leaders were destroyed and others were lost to public view. The League of Nations, the United States, Soviet Russia, Great Britain—any natio.. or group of nations which threatened to come between Japan and her "manifest destiny"—were excitedly branded for a time as the nation's enemies.

At such a time in any country extremists and fanatics have their day. The societies which have long existed in Japan to foster one or another of the "Asia for the Asiatics" movements obtained thousands of new members, and threatened for a time to develop from mere debating societies into a genuine political force. The most extreme of these organizations were the most popular, and Japanese crowds listened with respectful attention to extravagant assertions that their nation was destined to drive "Western imperialists" out of Asia and eventually to impose upon the West the "superior culture of Japan and China."

Military Propaganda

It is significant that during this irrational period, although the Japanese Army actually was engaged in fighting with Chinese armies, the Chinese were seldom pictured as enemies. The military faction had absolute control of the extensive propaganda system — the press, radio broadcasting, and the schools—as much by popular consent as by the strength of their position. The military knew that the Chinese could not prevent them from carrying out their expansion plans, and turned the people's wrath instead against countries which might prove more effective.

The people were told that the Chinese people are the victims of their own warlords and selfish politicians, and that the Japanese alone could give them freedom. The western nations, it was declared, in their anxiety to preserve their own interests in China, had evolved a policy of permitting China to drift into anarchy, and Japanese politicians had allowed their Government to be bound by unreasonable international agreements which prevented the Japanese from taking the initiative in liberating the Chinese people. The war in China was pictured as a sort of crusade.

Few attempts were made to counteract the military faction's thesis, which was extraordinarily effective because military leaders sincerely believed much of what they told the people, and because the people wanted to believe it. Even the moderate leaders in Japan, who had opposed expansion on the mainland and supported a conciliatory policy in China, had come to suspect that the Chinese could not check the spread of anarchy in their country without outside help, and that the Washington conference doctrine of noninterference in China could not be upheld further without disastrous consequences to Japan.

Dominance Realized

The Japanese press, although theoretically independent, is actually subject to police censorship at any time, and has consequently not developed a sense of responsibility to its readers characteristic of the best newspapers in western countries. The press accepted unanimously and without question the lead which the military faction had given them, but there is little doubt that most editors agreed with the military arguments.

The period of irrational excitement has now passed. Japan has withdrawn from the League of Nations, the military party has inexorably pursued its program on the Asiatic mainland, and Chinese leaders, bowing to the inevitable, are gradually approaching something resembling an alliance with Japan. And the Japanese people, plunged before 1931 in the depths of despair, are more hopeful than they have been in a decade concerning their own future.

It is important to understand that Japanese hopes are based upon successful completion—in a modified form, perhaps—of the old and persistent policy of dominance in eastern Asia, and that the military faction which has revived and obtained popular support for this policy is grimly determined that it shall not fail.

Christmas Trees 'Tell' If Cutting Was Helpful

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—Red tags will identify Christmas trees which are cut from the National Forests with benefit to surrounding trees.

Trees and bundles of boughs will be sold by federal supervisors at Duluth and Cass Lake, Minn.; Park Falls and Rhinelander, Wis.; East Tawas, and Munising, Mich. Prices will run from 5 to 20 cents, depending on size and whether they are cut by the foresters or the buyer.

One side of the red tag bears this message, "This tree brings a Christmas message from the great outdoors. Its cutting was not destructive, but gave needed room for neighboring trees to grow faster and better. It was cut under the supervision of the United States Forest Service from a crowded stand."

The other side reads, "The prevention of forest fires through past years has made it possible for this tree to decorate your home on Christmas Day."

Insurance Income Is Higher

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP)—Mr. James S. Kemper, president of the American Motorists Insurance Company of Chicago, reported yesterday an increase in net premium income for the first 10 months of 1933 of 40.2 per cent over the same period in 1932.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Alcohol Outside Radiators

The alarming multiplication of automobile accidents in New England in the last few days has vied with repeal as front page news.

Perhaps there is no causal relationship between repeal and these accidents that have reached almost epidemic proportions. There certainly has been a conspicuous absence of the "why" element of news in explaining these accidents, although several have been definitely attributed to alcohol.

In any event, if the drys should imitate the wet reasoning during prohibition, they would charge the accidents up to repeal regardless. The wets attributed almost every evil to prohibition by the simple expedient of declaring that any abuse which followed prohibition resulted therefrom. For instance, racketeering followed prohibition, therefore the dry law caused it, and the same with the depression or the high price of cucumbers. So the drys might with more justification say: "The tremendous increase in accidents followed repeal, therefore repeal must have caused the increase!" The chances are, however, that the connection between alcohol and accidents can be demonstrated without recourse to any such flimsy reasoning.

Lawrence Stallings in his book "The First World War," photographed a trench filled with casualties and wrote the fearful ironic lines:

"Ten thousands dollars for the folks back home."

Possibly the casualties on the State highways might be photographed with the caption:

"Millions of dollars for the government treasuries."

Attention: Drunken Drivers

Averting liquor hazards on the highways has been placed squarely in the hands of public opinion by the Governor's Committee on Highway Safety.

With all the efficient police in the world, the committee implies, the roads cannot be kept safe. The root of the danger is the only place where a public ax can be applied effectively, they say. Citizens have got to be made to understand unequivocably that they must under no conditions whatsoever drive a car when they have been drinking.

It is pointed out with some pungency that the effect of alcohol which makes a man reel from side to side as he walks, tends to make him drive a car in the same way. Thefefore the ironclad rules of sobriety which have always applied to railway engineers and other public servants in hazardous occupations where public safety is involved, must be applied to automobile driving by each and every individual.

Only by such coöperative public action, the committe declares, can a serious menace be averted. Since prohibition was put into effect, the number of cars on the road has trebled, and the speeds greatly increased.

Soviet Issues Decree For Better Products

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (AP)—Aroused by the continued failure of Soviet industry to improve the quality of its products, particularly in those branches producing the means for "the defense of the country," the Soviet Central Executive Committee Saturday decreed criminal prosecution for officials and employees found guilty of turning out inferior materials.

Setting the penalty at five years' imprisonment, the order declared "bad and uncompleted machines, accessories and materials produced by our factories are causing considerable loss to the Government.

"Especially intolerable and criminal is the issue of bad articles by industries charged with producing goods dedicated to the defense of the country. Henceforth, officials and employees responsible for such shortcomings will be regarded as offenders against the state, punishable under its criminal laws."

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Diamond Hamilton Wrist Watch with Silk Cord Strap, $175
Diamond Dinner Ring, $275

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Home Mortgages Among Paper Dragging on Economic Wheels

'Own Your Own' Drives Often Consummated With Little or No Knowledge or Regard for Future Consequences or Possibilities

Back in 1928 Bill Foster bought a house on Willow Street. It was the home that he had always longed for. Now, with his salary up, and the sun of prosperity shining, the time for purchase seemed to have arrived.

In buying his own home Bill would be going up another notch socially. The banks and the real estate men were telling him that through the advertising columns of his paper He would be putting his money into a home of his own instead of into the pockets of the landlords. It sounded like a good argument to Bill. Besides, the house on Willow Street was the house he wanted. And the home-owning instinct was strong.

The price of the house was $10,000. The bank looked the property over, decided that the price was a fair one and gave Bill $6000, taking a first mortgage on the property. Bill had $2000 in cash. The owner of the property took a second mortgage for the balance, and Bill launched into the business of owning his own home.

During the next three years Bill paid off the second mortgage and began to breathe a little easier. The worst of the pull was over. He now had $4000 equity in the house. He began to feel more and more like a home owner.

Income Began to Shrink

Then came the depression, and Bill's income began to shrink. He stuck to the battle for awhile, then he lost his job, and he knew he must let the house go. He tried to sell it, to salvage some of his equity, but property was not salable just them.

Finally the bank foreclosed. The house was put up for auction and sold. Bill heaved a sigh, but being a resourceful man turned his face toward the future. He would start over again. He had lost his home, a hard blow. But it was gone now, and no use crying over spilled milk. But Bill had a lot to learn about the secrets of mortgages about which he and his neighbors knew so little.

Bill always thought that the mortgage issued by the bank was based solely on the value of the property and was secured by that collateral. Because of this belief, shared by 99 per cent of home buyers, Bill turned his back on the lost home and began the long pull upward.

That was in 1932. In 1933 business picked up for Bill. He got a good job and began to get some capital together. Better times were just around the corner. He might even be able to buy another home. But his hopes were shattered and his business gravely embarrassed when he found himself served with a deficiency judgment and his bank account attached.

Then Bill began to learn things. He learned, first of all, that the home for which he had paid $10,000 had been sold at auction for $4000. The second thing he learned was that the mortgage issued by the bank was in effect a note, with his general credit as security, plus the house on Willow Street as collateral.

Inquiries More Closely

Bill then began to inquire more closely into the sale. He found that there had been present at the sale one man beside the treasurer of the bank, and that one man was an agent acting for the bank. The only bid received was the one for $4000 from the bank's agent. The house was knocked down to him, and the bank recorded a loss of $2000, against which they still held Bill's note.

Bill will, unfortunately, have to redeem that note. But that second excursion into home ownership is now definitely cancelled. Like thousands of other citizens who have had his experience, Bill is now convinced that the mortgage game is one he cannot beat. He begins to see the ocean of paper that sweeps across the horizon of America in a new light.

Other men who, like Bill, lost their homes, and saw them knocked down to a solitary bidder at a ridiculous figure, believed that the bank must bear the penalty of their lack of judgment. Like Bill again these men are due for a rude awakening some time in the future. For the paper held against them by the bank can be used as the basis of a court action for a period of 20 years.

One of Boston's largest real estate men commenting on the problem declared that in a lot of cases the auction sale became one angle of a sinister program. The house, sold at a figure far below the actual value of the face of the bank's claim, goes to an agent of the bank. The bank holds the note, saying nothing to the dispossessed home owner. But, sometime in the future, when the man has got on his feet financially, the bank will move to collect.

An official of the Federal Home Owner's Loan Corporation stated that he knew of cases where downright dishonesty and chicanery had been practiced behind the cloak of legality. One house of which he knew personally had been foreclosed on a $6000 mortgage. It was sold for $3500 to a "straw" buyer, who painted the house, did some minor repairs, and sold it for $8500. The bank, however, still shows on its books a loss of $2500, and may bring suit to collect any time the unsuspecting mortgagor begins to recover financially.

Some states have recognized the evil of the system and have passed emergency legislation to meet the crying need. The State of New York last year passed an act protecting the mortgagor from some of the worst features of the situation. Following a sale of foreclosed property, according to the New York legislation, the mortgagee must bring his claim for a deficiency judgment into court within 90 days. The mortgagor may also present to the court a fair appraisal of the property based on present values, and may contend that the sale was not representative.

In other words the home owner learns almost immediately of his liability, and is given opportunity to present evidence showing that the sale was not conducted in good faith.

By this law the mortgagor is protected, while the sanctity of contract is not affected. The various states that have passed such laws find that it eliminates sharp practices while in no way restricting the necessary flow of credit. Such a bill will be filed in the Massachusetts Legislature during the coming session.

Such a law will cut down the storm of paper that the winds of the depression have been blowing across the face of the country's credit. But, added to such law, must come a determination on the part of the purchaser to know what it is he is signing when he buys anything on the installment plan, whether it be a home, a radio or a suit of clothes.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE CRIME AT BLOSSOMS" (Peabody Playhouse). The Stagers present comedy based on aftermath of a crime. By Mordaunt Shairp. 8:30.

"ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON" (Plymouth). Another proof that a wholesome comedy of everyday life pleases plenty of people. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Ginger Rogers in "Sitting Pretty," another musical show with elaborate chorus work and spectacular settings. Jack Oakie and Gregory Ratoff also in cast. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:35.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Ever in My Heart," with Barbara Stanwyck, and "Lone Cowboy," with Jackie Cooper. Paramount at 10:55 a. m., 1:39, 4:23, 7:07, 9:51. Fenway at 2:18, 4:58, 7:32, 10:13.

KEITH'S—"Little Women." 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

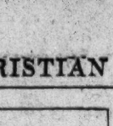
BOSTON—"Aggie Appleby, Maker of Men," with Charles Farrell and Wynn Gibson. On stage Buddy Rogers with his California Ramblers orchestra. 10 a. m., 12:58, 4:24, 7:41, 10:34.

STATE—"Should Ladies Behave?" with Alice Brady and Lionel Barrymore. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Snow Birds," choice shots of winter sports; "Popeye the Sailor," cartoon; "Ireland," scenic; Charley Chase comedy, and other shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m.

UPTOWN—"The Invisible Man." H. G. Wells' famous story brought very much to life by remarkable trick photography. Vaudeville. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Other Events



TREMONT TEMPLE — "Sweden, Land of the Vikings." Natural color film with music and narrative. 2:15, 8:15.

BOSTON ETHICAL SOCIETY—Young People's Group discusses "Nationalism." Peabody House, 237 Charles Street. 8.

GORHAM MUNSON—Editor of "The New Democracy" speaks on "Social Credit" in 20 Louisburg Square at 8:15.

TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Recital by Mae Taylor, soprano, and William Peterson, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

ZONTA CLUB—"An English Christmas," described by Celina Lewis. Music; Readings. Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street. 6.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Roman Art," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Edward Weeks, editor in chief of The Atlantic Monthly, speaks on "The Editor's Easy Chair." 2:30.

BURROUGHS NEWSBOY FOUNDATION—Annual sale of articles made by the boys for the benefit of the Camp Fund. 2:30 to 5.

ALICE TISDALE HOBART—Author of "Oil for Lamps of China," speaks at Women's Educational and Industrial Union luncheon at 1.

Music

Flute Players Club

The Boston Flute Players Club opened its season yesterday afternoon at the Boston Art Club with this program: Bach, Brandenburg Concerto No. 4, for violin, two flutes and strings; Karol Rathaus, Kleines Vorspiel, for trumpet and strings; Roy Harris, Concerto, op. 2, for piano, clarinet and string quartet; Schubert, Quintet (The Trout) op. 114, for piano, violin, viola, cello and doublebass.

The Rathaus Vorspiel was played for the first time in Boston, the Harris Concerto, or Sextet, for the first time in public in Boston. Rathaus is one of the less conspicuous of the modernists. If he brings nothing new or startling to the musical art, he displays considerable competence in the manipulation of contrapuntal ingenuities. The opening and the concluding portions of his Vorspiel are built on the same upspringing trumpet figure (proclaimed with vigor by Mr. Mager). The intervening Andante finds the composer in more lyric mood.

Mr. Harris's Concerto is divided into a Fantasia, a Vivace, an Andante and a Finale. It would be interesting to know why the composer chose such an odd form for his first movement. It has the virtue of the unexpected, but it does not impress the listener on a first hearing as an improvement on the traditional sonata form. Rhythmic vitality is the chief characteristic of the work, and here Mr. Sanromá was of valuable assistance, for the piano part carries the heaviest part of the burden. The piece was well received, and the composer was called to the platform. L. A. S.

People's Symphony

Yesterday afternoon, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, offered the fourth concert in the present series. The orchestra was augmented by the Sevitzky Vocal Ensemble, and Miss Ann Madden was the soprano soloist. Mr. Sevitzky placed "America," by Ernest Bloch, as the representative American composition of the afternoon, and the remainder of the program was devoted to Mozart, first in the Overture to the "Magic Flute" and then in the Requiem.

With a brass section more adequate than for several seasons, the People's Symphony was able, throughout the afternoon, to give an entertainment worth the consideration of any listener. The opening measures of the Mozart Overture were well proclaimed, and later, in the Bloch epic, the brass acquitted itself with honor. To the Requiem Mr. Sevitzky brought his customary enlargement. His vocal ensemble sings with commendable fluency.

The Bloch epic proved rather a handful for this orchestra, many as are its present virtues. Mr. Sevitzky wisely emphasized the "big" moments, allowing the lesser ones to shift somewhat for themselves.

Barney-Moulton

Last night at Zero Marlborough Street, Miss Margaret Dellinger Barney, soprano, and Mr. Richard Moulton, pianist, gave a recital of song and piano music whereby the Calhoun School might profit. Mr. Howard Slayman accompanied Miss Barney at the pianoforte.

Miss Barney possesses a voice of naturally lovely quality. She also understands certain fundamentals governing the use of it. At present, however, one feels that she has not advanced sufficiently along technical paths to allow her the freedom which she desires in the interpretation of her songs. Her feeling for melodic line is good; so also is her appreciation for the text, and with continued study she should eventually be able to transmit to her listeners the essence of the songs which she very evidently recognizes.

Mr. Moulton revealed himself as well equipped, technically. Cleanly played scales and well articulated arpeggios were the order of the evening. He also has strength sufficient to allow him to build a tremendous climax. Yet one does not feel that Mr. Moulton has wholly penetrated to the heart of his music. A singing tone is not his. With his enthusiasm, however, he should be able to develop the necessary attributes for wholly delightful playing; and being, obviously, a young man of intelligence, he will no doubt strive for greater interpretative power.

Maier-Pattison

Messrs. Maier and Pattison undertook a dangerous 'experiment' when they decided this year to resume their unique partnership. That the decision of these twin stars of the pianoforte keyboard was justified became evident as they progressed through the program offered in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon.

Individually, the technical equipment of these artists remains at the peak. Each 'exhibits the same sparkling tone, the same ability to produce melodic line of rare beauty. And amazingly, they still are able to astonish with their skill in ensemble, despite the two years' discontinuity.

That Messrs. Maier and Pattison are firmly intrenched in the affections of a Boston audience was evidenced by the long-continued applause and the demand for encores, generously granted. G. M. S.

Rachmaninoff

Mr. Sergei Rachmaninoff gave a piano recital yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. His program was made up of Beethoven's Sonata op. 31, no. 2; Bach's Sonata in E major for violin (transcribed by the artist); the Rondo from Schubert's D major Sonata, and pieces by Debussy, Rachmaninoff, Borodin and Mendelssohn (in another transcription by the player).

Not, obviously, the most interesting program ever devised, yet one which held the interest and won the enthusiastic applause of the large audience because of the virtuosity and musicianship of the player. Mr. Rachmaninoff has his own very individual way with the compositions of the repertory, but he usually wins us to his point of view through the eloquence of his performance. It is possible, however, to question the wisdom of making more transcriptions for an instrument which has a repertory sufficient to occupy the attention of any artist. It seems particularly superfluous to make free thus with Bach's Sonata for violin.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

590kc-WBZ-508m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Agricultural markets	Studio vocalist	Five o'clock revue	Skippy sketch
5:15 Monitor Views News	Popular pianist	popular	Dictators Orch.
5:30 Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All-American Boy	Melody Mart
5:45 Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	The Cosmopolitans	"Cowboy Tom"
6:00 Radio Camera Club	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk	"Buck Rogers"
6:15 U. S. Army Band	records; talks	Fischer Orchestra,	"Bobby Benson"
6:30 Reports; sports talk	News flashes and	"Black and Blue."	Vera Van; orch.
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	political talk	Investment talk	Light's Orchestra
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Popular vocalists	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15 Baby Rose Marie	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Music; talk
7:30 Potash & Perlmutter	Lum and Abner	Music on the Air	Organ recital
7:45 Engineering Stories	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Brunswick Orch.
8:00 Bids Show; barker,	Network dramatic	Trio; orchestra	Studio recital
8:15 soloists; orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	"As I See It"
8:30 Tony's Barber Shop	Richard Crooks;	Bing Crosby; Len	Melodies of Italy
8:45 Red Davis sketch	Daly's Orchestra	Hayton's Orch.	program
9:00 Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Or	Dance program
9:15 soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	NRA speaker	"The Town Crier"
9:30 Radio musical com-	Ship of Joy, with	Lulu McDonnell;	Le Paradis Band
9:45 edy program	Hugh B. Dobbs	Jones's Band	Reports; news
10:00 Durrell String Quar-	Gene Arnold; solo-	Russian soloists	Wayne King and
10:15 tet recital	ists; orchestra	and orchestra	his orchestra
10:30 Rines Orchestra	"K-7," sketch,	"Greek Orator"	News Service
10:45 News flashes	"Singer of Songs"	Reports; news	Willard Robison &
11:00 Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; News;	Ranny Weeks and	Deep River Orch.
11:15 Roxy's Radio City	Weems Orchestra	his orchestra	Boswell Sisters
11:30 Players; soloists;	Jack Denny and	Glen Gray's Casa	Dance program
11:45 quartets; orchestra	his orchestra	Loma Orchestra	Sign off

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
11:45 WEEI, Al Bernard, "The Minstrel Man."
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Celeste Grand, magnetic piano; vocal and instrumental soloists.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Geography: "Life on the Llanos."
3:30 WAAB, Recordings, "Pictures at an Exhibition," Boston Symphony.
3:30 WNAC, Gina Vanna, operatic soprano; concert orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:45 WEEI, "Cheerio's Musical Mosaics"; Jan Peerce, tenor.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Advisory Council: sketch, "A Voice in the Dark."
8:45 WNAC, "Poet's Gold," readings by David Ross; concert orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; trio; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, "The World Shrinks," radio talk by Orestes H. Caldwell.
9:30 WBZ, "The Witch of Endor," NBC Players.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "Cruise of the Seth Parker," program from T Wharf, Boston.
10:00 WNAC, Fabien Sevitzky's Orchestra; Professor Rogers; Maria Koussevitzky.
10:00 WAAB, Casa Loma Orchestra; Irene Taylor; Do Re Mi Trio.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.

Students at B. U. Aid Needy In Busy Two-Week Season

Tying mysterious red and white packages, charity parties visited by bewhiskered, twinkly-eyed Santa Claus, and gala entertainments are the scheduled activities for an army of Boston University students during the next two weeks. Each year at this season, students of the university send gifts and good wishes to those who need them in all parts of the world, particularly to their own fellow-students in Boston.

Climaxing the activities will be the all-university Christmas convocation to be held Dec. 19 in Trinity Church when all the university's choruses and glee clubs will join together for the singing of "Hallelujah Chorus" and other selections taken from the oldest, most beautiful Christmas carols.

Safeway Stores Sales

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Safeway Stores System sales for the four weeks ended Dec. 2 totaled $17,210,537, an increase of 5.4 per cent over the corresponding 1932 period.

Milk Rivals Tied In Lively Dispute At Code Hearing

Agree, However, on Point That Efficient Service Should Be Rewarded

A lively verbal tilt between chain store interests and the milk directorship of New England ended apparently in a tie at the public dairy hearing today at the Hotel Bradford.

Neither Mr. Charles F. Adams of First National Stores nor Mr. Frederick S. Snyder, milk administrator under the federal code, found much in common. Both seem to agree, however, that the efficient milk distributor should not be penalized in the prices he must charge because of his inefficient rival.

Mr. Adams held out for a wider than 1 cent differential between the consumer price for cash-and-carry milk against the wagon-delivered product.

Charge for Deliveries

Mr. Snyder in turn insisted that chain stores should charge for deliveries when they send the bottle of milk along in a basket of groceries to the consumer's door.

It was the contention of Mr. Adams that a system that could sell the public milk at a lower price and still make a profit should be allowed to do so.

On the other hand Mr. Snyder said it was his job to see that the intermediate distributor (not the carelessly inefficient) should be protected against destructive price wars.

"If an amendment to the code is drafted to protect the intermediate dealer would you support it?" Mr. Adams asked.

"I would support the principle but I would rather see the amendment first," was the reply.

Chain and Wagon Stores

Mr. Snyder went on to say that the sooner this 11-to-12-cent price wrinkle involving chain stores and wagon stores is ironed out, the sooner the farmer will receive higher returns.

Dealing with the milk surplus is different, he held, than the problem of surplus in other industries, since a milk surplus in itself is desirable to meet fluctuating market conditions.

Efficient handling of the surplus was the primary requisite alluded to by the administrator. Inefficiency, he insisted, must be made to suffer the consequences and fall under its own weight under the code.

Hearings are expected to be continued tomorrow, after conclusions of which the Governor's Dairy Advisory Board will compile its recommendations for code revisions subject to Federal approval.

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening and slightly warmer with snow early tonight; snow will probably continue into Tuesday, gradually becoming colder; moderate to fresh northwest to northeast winds.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by snow late tonight or Tuesday; not so cold on east coast Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably snow tonight and Tuesday; not so cold tonight; cold in west and north portions Tuesday.

Vermont: Snow tonight and Tuesday; not so cold tonight; colder Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Snow, not quite so cold tonight; Tuesday cloudy, possibly with light snow in north portion; cold in north and east portion Tuesday.

Rhode Island: Snow tonight and Tuesday; cloudy and slightly colder.

Connecticut: Snow, not quite so cold tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh, possibly strong north and northeast winds over north portion and fresh to strong winds tonight shifting to strong west and northwest on Tuesday over south portion; weather overcast with snow over south portion tonight and over north portion tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Mostly fair except for rains about Thursday; moderate temperature most of week except colder about Friday.

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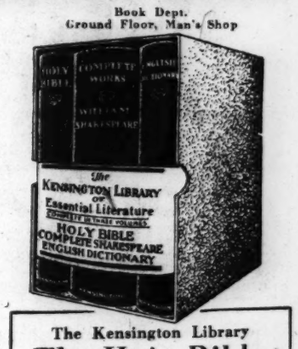

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Finds in Samaria Tell of Jezebel And King Ahab

Harvard Men Report on Expedition in Lands of Biblical History

Excavating on the hills of Samaria in the Holy Land, searching for objects and buildings to bear out Biblical stories, Prof. Kirsopp Lake and Dr. Robert B. Blake, joint leaders of the expedition announce they have unearthed treasures relating to the reign of Ahab and his wife Jezebel.

Remains of the tower in Jezreel were located, from which Jezebel watched Jehu, her enemy, coming from afar. Chapter nine of II Kings tells how she "painted her face, and tired her head, and looked out at a window." Jehu was a former captain of the guard. Anointed King he went to Jezreel and slew Jezebel and all the children of Ahab.

Even when she knew her fate Jezebel remained outwardly calm, reminding Jehu of his subordinate position with the words "Had Zimri peace, who slew his master?"

The tower has been buried for more than 2000 years and was excavated to the base during the last summer by Dr. Lake, professor of history at Harvard University. It was constructed of huge stone blocks set in concentric rings, each block being nearly as long as a man, a yard thick and a foot and a half wide. The wall stands about 30 feet high and indications are that it was much taller in its original state.

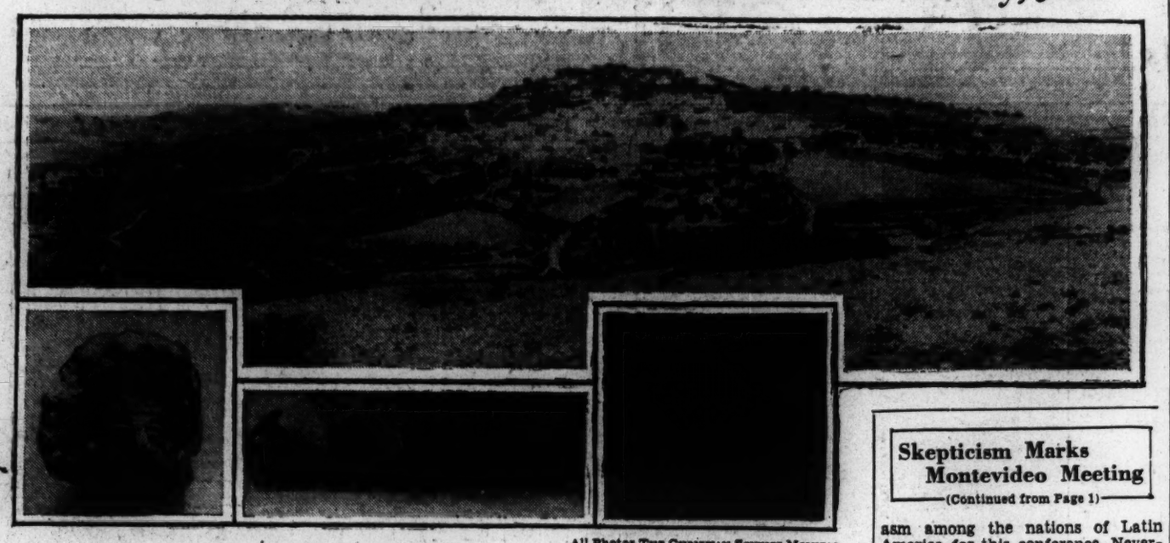
The remains of Ahab's "ivory house," spoken of in the last chapter of I Kings are believed found. Dr. Lake has brought back with him ivory objects believed to be from the famous "Ivory Palace" which show traces of influence from Egypt, Assyria and Cyprus.

Much light is thrown on the general situation of Palestine during the ninth century B. C. which indicates that Samaria was the capital and center of trade routes between India and the Mediterranean region, Ahab having won the trade away from Egypt and Assyria.

Ahab, according to all indications, was an effective technician in the delicate affairs of his kingdom. Tyre was an important city not far from Samaria through which the bulk of trade was routed. Therefore he married Jezebel, one of the princesses.

Excavations are in progress to outline the city and to identify the principal buildings, attributing them to their proper period as near as possible. Some belong to the Roman, some are present day, while the bottom layer unearthed, indicates that the Israelites built on bed rock. They were not the first settlers by any means, for holes in the bed rock, crude pottery, hearth remains and flints indicate the hill was occupied in the early bronze age. The holes were used to grind grain and extract oil.

Where Jezebel 'Painted Her Face' and Watched for Her Enemy, Jehu


All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard Searchers Find Proof of Biblical Stories

Above—View of Samaria in Holy Land. Left—Astarte, Goddess of Phoenicia, Whom Jezebel's People Worshiped. Center—Specimens of Pottery. Right—Bull's Head. The Lettering Is Said to Be the Name of God in Hebrew.

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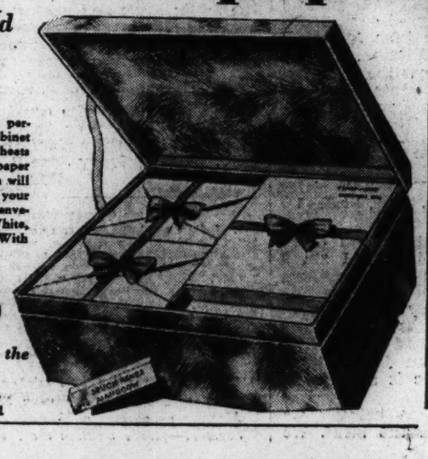

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STEVENS POINT—Mon., Tues., Wed., Dec. 18, 19, 20, 8:45-9:00 a. m., Sat., Dec. 23, 2:15-2:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m.

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LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.
LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth, and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.
SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFSD, 600kc-500m
SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.
SANTA BARBARA — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A. Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KBD, 1500kc-200m.

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RENO—First and third Fridays of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m.

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Skepticism Marks Montevideo Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

asm among the nations of Latin America for this conference. Nevertheless they are all represented here, with the solitary exception of Costa Rica whose Government decided that the cost of representation was too great. The representation is, in many ways, impressive. Twelve states have sent their ministers of foreign affairs, and the delegations are liberally sprinkled with the most competent leaders in economics and statecraft. There is, of course, the usual complement of professional politicians and of the inexplicable gentlemen whom it has pleased their respective governments to honor for one reason or another. Then, too, there is the usual fringe of mysterious experts, advisers and hangers-on and a substantial quota of busy doers of good come to press their peculiar causes and reforms.

Delegation of Amateur Status

The delegation from the United States has a character quite unique. At first it appeared disappointing and unimpressive. It does not have the overwhelming quality which marked our spokesmen in Havana in 1928. Here we have a group which has, by and large, preserved its amateur status. To be sure, there is one Ambassador, Mr. Alexander Weddell of Argentina, and one Minister, Mr. J. Butler Wright of Uruguay. There is a former Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. J. Reuben Clark. Then there is a social scientist, Miss Breckenridge of Chicago, and a business man who knows South America, Mr. Spruille Braden.

At the head of the delegation is Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. It is, by and large, the least official and the least portentous delegation ever sent by the United States. There is none of the air of assurance which was breathed by Secretary Hughes in 1928, none of the official solemnity which is to be expected. The members of the delegation do not seem armed with decisions ready made, decisions to be imposed by the superior weight of the great nation they represent. All this is sheer gain. Significant, also, was the choice of Mr. Ernest Gruening, an editor of the Nation, as the adviser to the delegation. It tells much about the working of the New Deal when a man who has consistently and effectively opposed United States policy in Mexico, Nicaragua, Cuba and Haiti is accepted in a position of such importance.

It is an amateur delegation. The United States has tried out the professional statesmen in our dealings with Latin America ever since James G. Blaine called the first Pan-American Conference in 1889. The professionals have served none too well. The present-day distrust of the United States which marks every state with the exception of Brazil gives evidence of their failure. There is a chance that a new variety of statesmen may write new chapters.

In Hands of Secretary Hull

The success of the Montevideo conference, so far as the United States' share in it is concerned, depends very largely upon Mr. Hull. The more I see him in action the greater is my faith in the significance and the hope of the conference. He knows how to approach men simply and directly. He inspires a trust without which there can be no hope. The perfect candor of the man, the tranquil honesty which fires his eye, and his dogged faith in the power of men and nations to discover solid bases for confidence, mutual appreciation and coöperation—these encourage the conviction that the United States may do its part in building a Pan-Americanism rooted and grounded in this self-respecting partnership of all the American peoples.

Mr. Hull was revealed in fine light during the long steamer trip from New York. The steamer carried the American delegate as well as the delegations of several other republics. The Secretary showed himself friendly, approachable, sympathetic, eager. He wore no air of pro-consul out to survey far-flung dominions

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The Children's Page

Marigold In Godmother's House

By JOYCE LANKESTER BRISLEY
(Author of the Milly-Molly-Mandy Stories)

ONE afternoon while Marigold Mobbs was staying with her fairy godmother, it came on to rain. The beautiful garden looked wet and restless outside the window, and it was evident that the little girl would have to amuse herself indoors that afternoon.

Marigold wondered what she should do, for as soon as they had finished lunch Godmother had gone up to her room, and there were no toys about for Marigold to play with.

It had been quite an exciting lunch: they had sat down to steak-and-kidney pudding and spinach and parsnips (all of which Marigold greatly disliked); but as soon as she had taken up her fork—determined at least to try to eat without making a fuss—she found there was only nicely fried fish, green peas, and new potatoes on her plate! And, later, a tapioca pudding turned out to be meringue pudding with cream over it!

Marigold thought Godmother's house was a nice place to stay in; but when she had said so her godmother had replied, smiling, "Just for a little while, my dear—and not too often. For there is work to be done, you know!"

Marigold wasn't sure whether Godmother had meant her own work or Marigold's. But anyhow, when Jenny, the elderly red-cheeked maid, came in to clear the table, she thought she had better do something, and help Jenny with the washing-up. So she carried some dishes into the big old-fashioned kitchen and stood them down on the table.

And then she saw something rather interesting.

The Big Besom

By the door was a big new besom (which, you know, is the kind of broom, made of twigs, which gardeners use for sweeping paths, and which, as Marigold knew from pictures in fairy-tale books, witches like to ride on with their black cats behind!). And by the besom, sniffing at it curiously, was a great black cat with a bright green ribbon round its neck.

"That's old Tom, your godmother's cat," said Jenny, taking up a dish-cloth.

"Yes," said Marigold, who was quite sure of that. "And Godmother's broom, too," she added; but Jenny was busy pouring boiling water into the washing-up bowl, and did not answer.

The black cat would take no notice whatever of Marigold, and removed himself stiffly to the farther end of the room every time she came near, until at last she gave up trying to stroke him and set to work polishing the glasses as Jenny washed them. Then old Tom settled contentedly on the hearthrug, staring solemnly into the fire.

It seemed to Marigold rather queer that her godmother should have a black tom-cat as well as a big besom-broom. What did she want with them? But, of course, Marigold told herself quickly, Godmother wasn't a witch, she was a fairy godmother, and certainly didn't look as if she would ever ride on a broom—she was far too dignified; and besides she had the black horse and carriage.

But then nothing was as one would expect, here, and Marigold felt that she couldn't really be sure of anything.

When Jenny had finished the dishes and put everything away (though leaving the broom where it was), she went upstairs to tidy, leaving Marigold and the cat in possession of the kitchen.

The room was dull, with rain-clouds outside, and rain drummed on the windowpanes; but the fire glowed redly, and Marigold amused herself for a time by counting all the little red dots reflected from the copper pots and kettles hanging around. Presently she went across to the corner where the besom leant against the wall. She took hold of the handle, the end of which towered above her head, and pretended to sweep the kitchen floor.

Old Tom looked round from the hearthrug then, his eyes shining through the dusk like green lamps. He looked so solemn that Marigold put one leg over the broom and rode at him, hoping to disturb his dignity a bit.

But to her amazement her feet were lifted clear from the ground, both together; and the broom slowly floated across the room until the handle prodded into the wall above the fireplace, with a jerk that nearly tumbled the little girl down onto the cat and hearthrug below.

Old Tom looked up at her with lazy interest.

A Clumsy Steed

The broom handle kept prodding into the wall at intervals, till Marigold managed with an effort to pull it round into another direction; whereupon it floated off that way, gently bumping Marigold's head along the ceiling as it went, like a toy balloon escaped from its owner's hand.

It felt rather alarming at first, dangling up there on the narrow broom handle, eight or ten feet from the floor; but Marigold managed to arrange herself more comfortably, by slipping back a little lower until her feet were able to grip the twigs of the broom and keep her from sliding further.

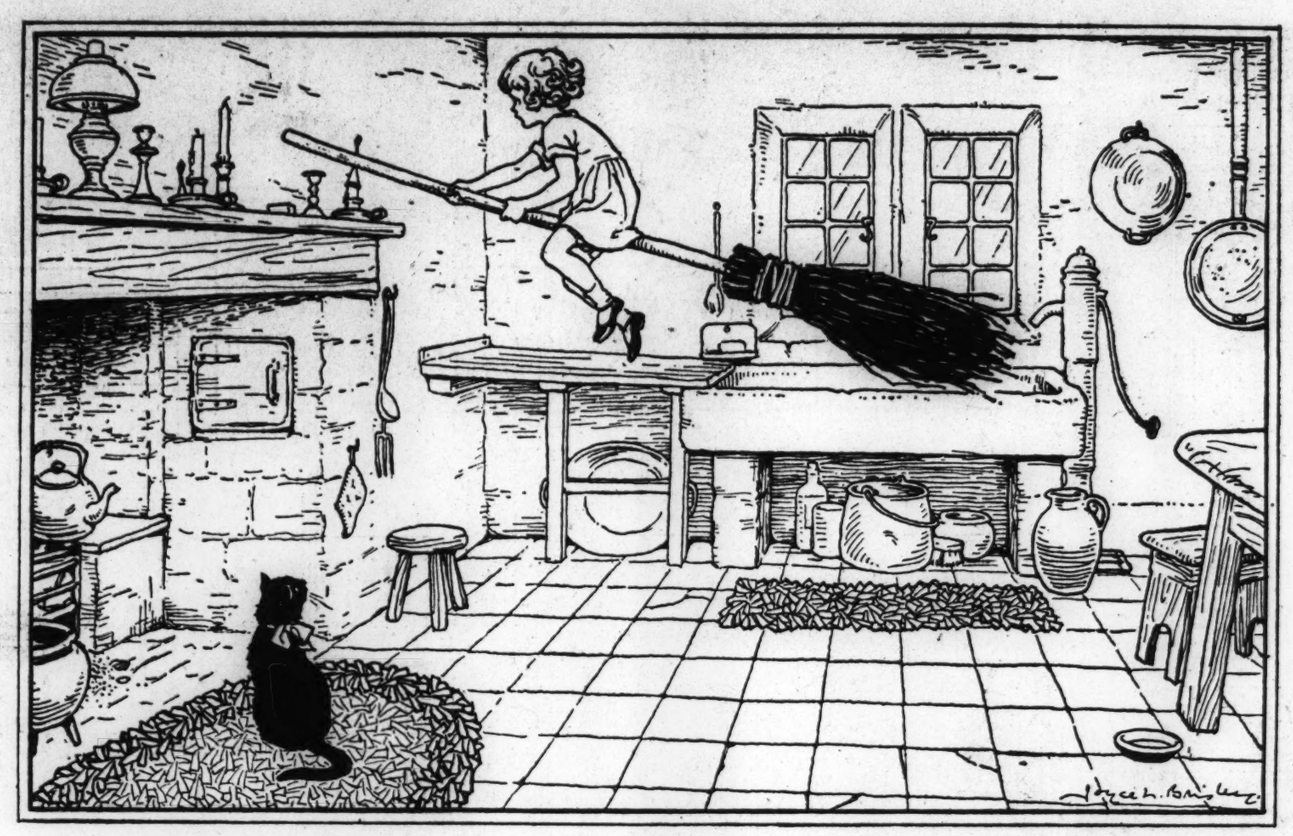
Then she found herself better able to steer, for, with a little pull on the handle and a little kick on one side or other of the broom, she could direct it more or less where she pleased. But it was a big, clumsy thing to manage indoors, and she had to be very careful not to go sweeping all the lamps and candlesticks down from the chimneypiece or the plates from the dresser. If only it were possible to take it outside and practice in the garden, what fun it would be!

She was just trying to find the way to bring her unwieldy steed to the ground once more, and had nearly succeeded by reaching back and smacking the wiry twigs downward with her palm, when the kitchen door suddenly opened, and Jenny came in again.

"Goodness me, child!—that's a cumbersome toy you've got hold of, that is!" said Jenny, standing looking at the small girl at that moment tumbling over the big broom in the middle of the floor, while old Tom leapt to one side and sprang out through the doorway behind her. "Look, missy—you try with this broom, if you want to do a bit of sweeping. That one's only fit for the gardener's big hands. He'll be glad it's come, will Robin, for he said as how his old one was all worn out. I'll just put it outside the back door where he'll see it when he comes by."

"I wasn't—I didn't—I mean, I—" stammered Marigold confusedly, picking herself up from the mat. But she thought to herself that it was no use trying to explain, for Jenny would never understand.

And anyhow, Jenny, having shut the back door, was now too busy preparing to bake some little scones for tea to pay much attention to her.



Old Tom Looked Up at Her With Lazy Interest.

Drawn by Joyce L. Brisley for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Towser Buys Christmas Gifts

TOWSER had 15 cents. Can you guess how a dog came to have money of his very own? I will tell you.

Towser belonged to Tony and one day Tony tossed him a penny to see if he could catch it in his mouth. Towser soon learned and would catch the pennies and bring them to his little master.

"Towser," said Tony one day, "if you catch a penny five times, I'm going to give it to you. Don't you think it would be nice, Towser, for you to have a money box just like mine and save your pennies? Then you could buy yourself a present."

You see, Tony hadn't any brothers or sisters, so he talked to Towser and he was sure that Towser understood very well.

When it was all settled that the dog was to earn his pennies and save them, "Now, Towser," said Tony, "I'm going to divide my pennies with you, for Daddy and Uncle Charley will give me pennies, and they might not think of giving you any. But, remember, you have to catch every one five times before it goes into your box."

That's how it came about that Towser had 15 cents when it was almost Christmas.

"Now, Towser," said Tony, "I think you can buy yourself a Christmas present." Then he laughed. "Why, of course, Towser, you don't buy Christmas presents for yourself. You buy them for somebody else."

Towser certainly understood, Tony thought, for he kept looking at his master and wagging his tail, as if to say, "Of course, I'd like to buy a Christmas present for somebody."

"Because you see, Towser," continued Tony, "it's better to give things than to get them."

Towser barked. Tony was sure that that meant yes.

Tony had to think a long time before he could decide just what presents Towser could give and to whom he should give them. Then all at once he thought.

"Why," said he, "you can give things to your own friends, of course."

What a busy time Tony and Towser had the next few days planning Christmas presents for the little dog's friends. But at last it was all settled. Mother helped, making a list of things Towser's pennies would buy, and then he and Tony talked it over. That is, Tony did the talking and Towser either barked or wagged his tail for an answer.

Now what do you suppose Towser spent his money for? A Christmas dinner for his friends. He and Tony went round on Christmas morning to invite the guests.

First, there was Jigs. "But Jigs won't cost you anything, Towser," said Tony, "because he's your best friend, and you can divide your turkey bones with him."

Then there was Rover. Rover was a big dog across the street whose master had gone away for Christmas. Rover was very lonesome and he only had some dog biscuits to eat. So Towser spent five of his pennies for a big bone for Rover and he and Tony invited Rover to come over and eat it.

Lady Gray was a pussycat who lived next door and her mistress had also gone away for Christmas too. Poor Lady Gray cried at the doorstep. She was lonesome too and Tony was afraid she might be hungry. "Towser," said he, "you'd better buy some milk for Lady Gray. I know you don't like cats, but you must learn to love your enemies, you know. Don't you remember what Mother told us?"

As soon as Towser had wagged his tail in reply, Tony asked Mother to sell him a little milk for Lady Gray. Mother said that since it was Christmas, she's give them cream for the kitty instead, and warm it so that it would be especially nice for a cold day.

"Now, Towser," said Tony, "you've given Jigs and Rover and Lady Gray each a Christmas present and you have some pennies left. How would you like to keep catching pennies for your money box, and then we'll hunt up all the hungry dogs and cats and buy them things to eat? Don't you think that would be nice, Towser?"

Towser jumped up and down and gave a joyful bark. "That's just what we'll do then," cried Tony. "And now let's go out walking."

E. W. S.

Alphabet Puzzle

Drawn by Dorothy T. Goldner for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

E for England

The Fifth country of our International Alphabet is England. On each side of Mary, a girl of England, you will see pictures that will tell you something about her country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents:

1. Do you know the name of this great clock? It is the most famous of all clocks to those countries that make up the British Commonwealth of Nations.
2. These great stones are to be found on Salisbury Plain. They were erected many hundreds of years ago, and originally they were perhaps part of a temple erected to the sun.
3. A peep at a well-known type of puppet show still sometimes seen on the streets of an English town.
4. This stone pillar (or obelisk) stands beside the Thames, London's great river. It is called a "needle" and is named after an Egyptian queen.
5. Famous in English history. The "crown jewels" are kept here.
6. England's greatest poet and dramatist.

The Mail Bag

Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, Canada

Dear Mail Baggers:

I am a boy, 10 years of age, and although I belong to the prairies, my home is on a beautiful island among the big trees in the very heart of one of the prettiest natural parks to be found in this part of the country.

I have so many friends amongst the wild life that it would take pages and pages to tell you of the interesting things around, and the funny little antics of the chipmunks, squirrels and birds, when they do not fear anything; as this is also a bird sanctuary all the birds and friendly animals are protected.

If you are ever fortunate enough to visit Island Park, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, you are sure to be greeted by numerous mallard ducks which will come up to you and eat right out of your hand. After the hatching season, you can often see mother ducks with their broods all squatted in a circle around picnic parties with a wise but anxious look begging for bits of bread and cake to be tossed to them.

One beautiful day in the summer, Mother, who was out in our little tea room, saw a flock of ducklings invade a picnic spread, all laid out with every kind of good thing that goes into a picnic hamper. They had been watching this party getting it ready and the minute the picnickers were off guard there was a rush and every duck was on the spread—all scrambled up with the food.

Now everybody knows the chipmunk, what a cute little fellow he is, and so tame. Just feed him a little bit and talk to him and he is your friend right away. He is also a real mischief. We have a big basswood tree by our house with two holes in it, and red squirrels with their bright eyes and big bushy tails make this their home. During the bright fall days from early morning until dark, the family gather hazelnuts and acorns to pack away for the cold days that are sure to come.

Quite a while after the harvest had been gathered and packed away, we noticed Mr. Chipmunk still busy, with his cheeks full of acorns, so we investigated and found this little fellow was busy unloading the storehouse of the Red Squirrel family and taking it to his own home under our porch. He would watch that basswood tree and whenever Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel would go away his raiding would begin again. A thief always gets caught sooner or later, and it is needless to say that he got a real thrashing when the squirrels got hold of him. And oh, boy, how long and sharp are the teeth of the little fellows with the red plume.

At the time I write this to you, we do not see so many of our friends and that gives me time for other interests like snowshoeing, skating or skiing. And as I love the outdoors, both summer and winter are just right for me. From a young Canadian. Richard B. E.

[You are fortunate to have so many friends, Richard. Thank you for telling us about them.—Ed.]

Manningtree, Essex, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old and like riding, sailing, and stamp collecting. I enjoy reading the Monitor very much indeed.

Colchester is a town near us where the Romans had a camp and where many Roman things have been dug up. There is a very old castle there.

On our schoolroom balcony we put crumbs out for the birds. We have had two robins and some sparrows, and one day we had a waxtail and a chaffinch.

I should very much like to hear from other girls of about my own age, from any part of the world.

Monica.

Dehra Dun, U. P., India

Dear Editor:

I have never written to you before. I am seven. I have a pet dog and her name is Jille and every morning she comes to get her biscuit.

Daddy looks after forests and sometimes he goes in camp and we go with him. I have been on an elephant.

I like to read the Children's Page and Snubs. I have two brothers; one is a baby. I have a pony, too, and she has a little baby. I would like some letters from other girls of my age. Sheila G.

Oldenbarnevelt Laan, The Hague, Holland

Dear Mail Bag:

I am a little English girl 8 years old. Just now I live in Holland. I have a sister, 6 years old. We were born in Switzerland. I love the Swiss and the mountains. I am very much interested in dolls' clothes. Could I correspond with a little girl in Switzerland of my age who lives near the mountains? Amy W.

[Perhaps a little Swiss girl will write to you, Amy.—Ed.]

Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Mail Baggers:

We have enjoyed reading the many letters you have written and now we would like to have several friends to write to in southwestern Colorado. We have always wanted to go to Colorado but have not yet had the chance.

During this last summer we have lived in a little cottage on the bank of a small river near this city. We could play in the woods, swim in the river and ride our little pony, Billy. In the woods near our cottage were many kinds of birds and our father put out feed for the birds. That caused many more to come for the feed. He would catch some of them in traps and put little bands on their legs and then let them go. He sends the records of the birds he bands to the Government in Washington, D. C., because they want to learn where the birds fly from and to.

Many birds spend their summers here and then fly to Central or South America when it gets cold. When the warm weather comes again they come back to build their nests and raise some little birds.

In the winter, the little birds which were far north during the summertime come to stay here where it is not so cold as it is in the arctic circle and northern Canada. We are learning the names of many of the birds and have some little books with pictures and descriptions of different birds.

We would like to hear from boys and girls our age who could tell us about the birds near their homes and we will tell them about the birds here. Betty Jane B. (12)
Don B. (10)

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

A Thank You M'am

Miss Bluebird left a card of thanks
Upon the water's brink,
To tell how glad she was to find
The bits of food and drink;

The scattered crumbs that love had given
To feed each tiny guest;
The water, sparkling in the sun,
To cool each downy breast.

She skimmed the pool, and rose with joy
To wing her southward way:
And on the water's reedy bank
A soft, blue feather lay.

A soft, blue feather, nothing more,
Except to one who knew,
And that one's sure it plainly meant,
"My thanks I leave for you!"

DAOLA SMITH.

Whither Shall We Wander?

Whither Shall We Wander? by Rodney Bennett. With decorations by Nina K. Brisley. (London: University of London Press. 5s. net.)

It all began when Anne went pottering into the study one specially busy day and said: "Sing me a song please, about a sweep and a rag-bone man."

And because none of the songs they knew had anything to do with sweeps, nor yet with rag-bone men, it became necessary to make up a new one to include them both. It was a good song, so Anne said, and was followed by another and another, and then by a tale or two, until the drawer in the study desk was so full that it wouldn't hold any more.

So all the songs and the tales were packed up very carefully in brown paper and string, and sent to London to be made into a delightful book. And here it is, with heaps of pictures of Me and You and Him, and the Carthorse with the curly mustaches, and Susan who kept house all by herself, and Marger the doll who cost a penny, and the Baker's Man in his smart green van, and numbers of little birds and beasts, and out-and-about things, and candle-light things, and Christmas-night things, and—of course—the sweep-rag-bone-man, without whom we might, perhaps, have never had the book at all.

D. A. L.

A Handy Needle Cushion

A very handy needle cushion for mother or grandmother can be made from brightly colored woolen material or velvet about 6x4½ inches long. Turn the material on the wrong side, double and sew up sides, leaving about one inch unsewed. Turn back to the right side, fill the opening with cotton and sew up remaining inch. This makes a narrow cushion and when mother has some thread left over which she will need again, the needle may be stuck into the cushion and the thread wound about the narrow side, so that if she should be in a hurry the next time she wants a needle and thread, it can be quickly unwound.

John Discovers a Jolly Companion

One beautiful December morning John's grandfather said to John:

"I need a bit of help from Neighbor Quigley, who lives a mile to the south. Would you like to go to his home this morning and ask him if he can come this afternoon?"

John was spending a week-end on grandfather's farm. Clad in his sturdy, little, square-toed boots, a warm, light topcoat, a jaunty red cap and red mittens, John started. It was an adventure for little John, and more interesting because grandfather said with a twinkle in his eyes as John went through the gate on his way:

"You'll have a companion every step of the way to the brook. Have a jolly walk."

John had not walked far when a little man with cheeks that peeked from his muffler like two red apples joined him. He was one of the tenants on grandfather's farm. But he did not go far in the direction John was going.

John reached the brook. He was puzzled. He had not discovered the companion. It could not have been the little man who had walked a way with him. He had not come "every step of the way" to the brook.

John crossed the brook on the stones protruding from the water. He stepped into the path on the other side. There in the path he looked back over the way he had come. It was then he recognized the companion that had been his to the brook's edge! No wonder grandfather's eyes had twinkled. John's eyes twinkled now.

The little brown road ending at the edge of the brook had been John's companion "every step of the way." A jolly companion it had been, too, because John had had a jolly walk!

A Winter Flower Basket

Betty made a pretty winter flower basket for her grandma. She sent a little note with it saying that the flowers would last through all the bleak gray months. And so they would, indeed, because they were flower cut-outs.

First she traced the outlines of a flower basket, a rather large one, on tan wrapping paper. She cut this out and pasted it neatly on a sheet of dark cardboard. Then she cut out colored pictures of flowers from last year's seed catalogues which mother gave her. She arranged these flower cut-outs as prettily as she could. She let some of them droop over the edges of the basket, and others seemed to be twining about the handle of the basket. She tried not to make the flowers look stiff, but natural. Then she pasted them in place.

In the attic she found an old picture frame into which her flower basket picture could be made to fit. Later, when she made a winter flower basket for her other grandma she had no frame, but found that it looked very well edged with black picture binding.

A Game With Wings

This is an old German game of forfeits, which may be played by a large number of players. All the players are seated around a table, and one is chosen to be the leader. The players, including the leader, rap with both index fingers on the edge of the table. "Everything with wings flies high," cries the leader, and then he calls out the names of different birds, animals, plants, or other things. All hands must be raised in the air whenever a bird (or something with wings and which flies) is called. Whoever raises his hands for something that does not fly must pay a forfeit.

The leader may raise his hands at any or all of the things he calls, trying to lure some unwary person into raising his or her hands at the wrong time. He continues calling until someone is caught. The game then begins again with the statement "Everything with wings flies high."

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The Home Forum

From Pictures to People

THE other day I had an impromptu interview with one of a seldom-interviewed group. They are impressive looking, these neglected persons; and, because they spend their days amidst objects constantly on display, it is strange that they receive so little attention themselves. But the truth is that most visitors to museums are so intent upon art treasures that their interest in people suffers a temporary eclipse, and museum guards are never given any notice save as guideposts to this or that exhibit.

So it was that, when I found my attention wandering from the familiar items of a famed portrait collection, I looked about the deserted gallery (it was a rainy day, and therefore a dull one at the museum) and it suddenly occurred to me that the uniformed figure by the entrance was, after all, a human being. I realized, too, that he must be an interesting one from a philosopher's point of view. Theories of education have been built upon the idea of surrounding one with objects of beauty and the impedimenta of culture; and here was a man who, spending his day with Velásquez and Titian and Renoir and Rembrandt, should be a living example of what such an environment could produce. Everywhere this man looks, I thought, he sees beauty, and the expression of high aspirations. Peace and wisdom are all about him. Here, I decided, was a person with whom I should like to talk.

And so I asked him one or two questions about the portraits. In a few minutes we were discussing the entire collection. He was delightfully good-natured, completely free from any academic approach to art. Titian did not awe him in the least; he looked at the Titian canvases with a forthright honesty of judgment and he formed his own opinions, which were therefore definite and individual.

"They say this is a famous picture," he would remark, "but personally I don't think much of it. This one, now—I think he hit it right here. Look at that shadow; that looks real, I like that."

There was evident in his talk a certain amount of critical jargon picked up from the lecturing guides who brought sight-seers through the museum. He pointed out to me clever bits of foreshortening and other technical details, he explained the obscure symbolism attributed to many of the canvases. But he spoke of these things without conviction or enthusiasm, with a mild wonder that anyone should bother with them.

On his own favorite topics, however, he waxed eloquent. The people who came to that room interested him more, apparently, than did some of the things they came to see. He was a mine of anecdote.

"One young fellow, now, comes here every week and sits in front of that Rembrandt over there. Never pays any attention to the other things in here. I asked him one day if he was a painter himself and he said no, he was a milk collector. Can you beat that?"

He was impressed by the values set on the canvases intrusted to his care. In an awed voice (the one time he sounded so) he told me: "Dr. D——, he's one of the curators here, said to me when they were hanging that picture over there, the fellow with the long beard. 'Al,' he said to me, 'Al, I could start paying you a hundred dollars every week, and it would be years and years before I got through paying you as much as that picture is worth. Wouldn't think that, looking at it, would you?" His tone implied he would take the hundred dollars a week, on a choice, and make no apologies for his attitude.

He liked the little stories attached to some of the portraits. This one was done to pay the room rent; this other one was once the joke of Paris; the men had had a difficult time hanging that big one over there.

I began to agree with the educators who advise everyday familiarity with great art. For I liked my new friend's honest approach to the collection, his freedom from any pose. Because he was unprejudiced by theories, his opinions of the more modern pieces were especially interesting. Almost without exception, he liked their freshness and color and sincerity; but, whenever they became unintelligible to the eye, he unhesitatingly condemned them.

He told me of his special favorites in other sections of the museum. "You go upstairs," he advised me earnestly, "and you go into that big gallery over this one. They've just put some statuary in there—old stuff, you know; and say, it's great. Bill up there, he's a friend of mine, he'll show you around. I like to go up there myself whenever I can."

"On your day off?" I asked him. "A postman's holiday?"

"Oh, no," he assured me, smiling. "Lunch times, I mean. No, I don't come down here on my day off. Tomorrow's my day off, and I won't be coming down here."

Walking up the great stair after my little interview was ended, I wondered just where he would spend the one day he had away from this mecca of other people's holidays. Out on a beach somewhere, perhaps, surrounded by the sky and water and earth that the great painters keep trying to put on canvas. Or perhaps just sitting at home on his porch, looking at the busy streets that, on all but one week day, are the scene of the labors of a certain young milk collector.

A. L. C.

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fireplace in Drawing Room, Speke Hall, Lancashire: From a Lithograph by Joseph Nash

MOST autographic of the graphic processes, lithography has for this reason an individual quality of its own, and at its best brings a certain satisfaction almost unique. It may, too, be termed the simplest of the graphic processes as far as technique is concerned. But although its execution demands merely the drawing with a greasy crayon on stone, lithography does necessitate careful treatment, if one expects from it any of the beautiful qualities found in other prints. It does not require, however, such special technical training as either etching or wood engraving, for example.

We find the names of some of the prominent artists of the nineteenth century among those who worked to some extent in the stone process. Manet, Goya, Degas, Cezanne, Whistler, Lepere, Pennell are represented by well-known lithographs. And, of course, the fame of such men as Prout, Bonington, Isabey, Steinlin, Gavarni, Fantin-Latour and above all Daumier, rests on their brilliant work as lithographers.

Perhaps it is not incorrect to suggest the lithograph as one of the most satisfying of prints. Its soft tones are especially suitable for reproduction of rich architectural design. It is somewhat surprising that it has not been more generally in favor with printmakers. Despite the famous men who have turned to it occasionally, there are comparatively few who have been, or are, specialists in this line. But its extensive commercial uses have possibly stolen from it certain of the necessary prestige which an art medium must have. Furthermore, its introduction at the beginning of the nineteenth century makes it a relatively new type of print.

Aloys Senefelder, a Bavarian would-be poet and musician, introduced the art of lithography to the world while attempting to find a cheap method of printing his songs and verses. Senefelder's story is the not uncommon tragedy of the improvident inventor. He lacked business sense. He sought fortune without the proper tools. Yet he gave the world a third printing process. It is not "intaglio," as is an etching or "relief," as is a wood engraving, but "planographic," i. e., surface printing. He discovered the means by which other men reaped rich rewards, but he remained poverty stricken.

The new medium soon began to be used throughout Europe. In Germany and England, however, it was relegated for the most part to commercial uses and the greater proportion of really original work was performed in France.

"The Mansions of England" series, by the Englishman, Joseph Nash, is however, a particularly good example of lithography. Although his other work is not outstanding, these prints convey in rich, harmonious line and colorful detail pleasing records of English life during a former age. Especially is this true of the prints which depict the special festive occasions — Christmas gatherings, quaint wedding ceremonies, games and other outstanding events in the lives of the people.

In the above reproduction Nash's love for his chosen work is evident in the rich paneling of walls and ceiling of the great hall, in the large sunny windows and ample fireplace. An architect by profession, Nash was naturally sensitive to proportion and design. Whether he depicts Shakespeare being arrested for poaching, or a game of bowls on the Terrace at Bramshill, Hants, he never fails to introduce an interesting and often original background, showing the architectural beauty of the period.

Nash was the son of an English clergyman who ran a boys' school in a romantic looking old manor-house at Croydon, near London. It has been suggested that Nash may have been led to an interest in old English houses by his early environment and associations. Be that as it may, his work never lacks a vital enthusiasm not only for the architectural beauties of the mansions themselves, but for the romantic figures who people them.

Nash's early study and preparation was done at home under the tutelage of his father. In 1830, he journeyed to Paris with his master, August Pugin, the celebrated architect. Nash had made enough progress at this date, when he was but twenty-one, to permit the exhibition of his prints beside those of his master.

J. D. B.

A Modern Shepherd

We went down through the village to the Field of the Shepherds, a turf-grown, wall-enclosed plot of ground with some olive trees on it and a small, underground chapel containing a few broken shafts of columns and a trace of mosaic pavement. By merest chance—for nowadays the flocks usually keep to the higher ground—we came upon a hundred or more sheep grazing along the narrow road. There were two shepherds with them, a young lad and his chief, the latter a splendid old fellow with dark, grizzled hair and flashing eyes, dressed in a broad-striped "mishla" of wool We sat down on the stone wall beside him to rest for a few moments before returning to the town. He seemed to be glad to find some one to converse with and told us that he had been a shepherd for fifty years.

"Do you stay in the fields with your flocks at night?" I asked through Andre.

"La! La!" he answered, quickly. "Every night I bring the flock to Bethlehem. It is dangerous in the fields after dark because the wolves will come along the stone walls and kill three or four sheep. For every sheep I lose, I must pay."

"Then the sheep are not yours?"

"La. From one family in Bethlehem I receive one sheep, until there are a hundred, sometimes two hundred sheep in all. For the care of each one I am given fifteen piastres (about seventy-five cents) a month. At night some live in a room under my house, some under the boy Jousseph's house, for they are safe there, too."

"But I thought that in the old days the shepherds watched their flocks in the fields at night!"

"Ah, yes," he said, his eyes sparkling with interest, "but then the shepherds lived in the fields. They lived in caves—like that one. And in the old days the fields were large. Wolves could not so easily crawl along the fences and attack the sheep." . . .

I wondered whether he ever felt any stirrings over the fact that he too was a shepherd, here in the very fields where those earlier shepherds had been. I tried to carry that idea over to him:

"At Noel—the twenty-fifth of December—a great many people all over the world remember these fields about Bethlehem. It must be pleasant to be here."

He looked comfortably about — at his sheep, at the surrounding hills.

"Yes," he said, "the air is very good. The life is healthy. I would rather be here than in the town."

Bless the old fellow! A true descendant of the other simple men! So I stopped asking any more questions and breathed deeply of his good air and called his attention to the beauty of the day, he agreeing with a vigorous, friendly nod; and then we went away up the hill and left him peacefully watching his flocks.—"From Hilltops in Galilee," by HAROLD SPEAKMAN. (Boston: Abingdon Press.)

Silence of the Hills

Except for the low calling of a quail
From the gray sage
And the thin clashing of cactus blades
In the wind,
There is no sound in the hills at noonday.
Quietly the blue lilac spreads its silent mists
Across the dreaming mesa lands.
Silently the slim flame of an ocotillo
Kindles into beauty the warm dusk
In the secret depths of a canyon.
As though bewitched by the strong, potent heat
A green lizard drowses in the sunlight,
His slender body an arc of bright color
Circling the dull side of a bare rock.
A dark bird hangs motionless in the clear sky.
His curving shadow traces a still pattern
On the hillsides,
On the silent, dreaming hillsides,
His poised shadow somnolent in the sun.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

„Mindennapi kenyerünk"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

JÉZUS KRISZTUS, kit az emberiség iránti szeretete képessé tett arra, hogy könyörületes szívével észre vehesse az emberiség szükségeit, általános szükségnek adott kifejezést a Miatyánk ezen kérelmében: „A mi mindennapi kenyerünket add meg nékünk ma." Ma, a progresszív gondolkozás korszakában talán senki sem állítaná, hogy ez a kérelem csakis anyagi élelem kérését jelenti. Jézus sem tekinthette annak, mert azt olvassuk, hogy mikor a pusztában kísértésnek volt kitéve a Szentirásból ezt idézte: „Nemcsak kenyérrel él az ember, hanem minden igével, a mely Istennek szájából származik."

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 16 és 17-ik oldalán, hol Mary Baker Eddy az Úr Imájának szellemi értelmét adja meg, a kérelmet „Mindennapi kenyerünket add meg nékünk ma" így magyarázza: „Adj nekünk kegyességet a mai napra; tápláld az éhező szeretetet." Így mutatja, hogy „mindennapi kenyerünk" magába foglal erőt, bátorságot, a napi munkához való jó indulatot, és a mindenhez szükséges szeretetet.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) a szellemi megértés imáját adja nekünk, melynek segélyével mennyei Atyánk elé járulhatunk, legnagyobb bizalmat helyezve az Ő képességébe és hatalmába, mellyel minden egyes szükségünket ki tudja elégíteni. Azon örömteljesen biztos tudattal fordulhatunk Hozzá, mely Jézus Krisztust lelkesítette mikor azt mondta: „Melyik atya pedig az közületek, a kitől a fia kenyeret kér, és ő talán követ ád néki?" és, „Ha azért ti gonosz létetekre tudtok a ti fiaitoknak jó ajándékokat adni, mennyivel inkább ád a ti mennyei Atyátok Szent Lelket azoknak, a kik tőle kérik."

Egy angol szótár a „kegyességet" így határozza meg: „Isteni befolyás, vagy a Szellem befolyása, mely megujítja a szivet és visszatart a bűntől." Mily bizalommal kérhetünk és fogunk kapni is „kegyességet," ha „Isten" alatt Elmét, Alapelvet, és Életet, Igazságot, Szeretetet értünk! A Krisztusi Tudomány az embert mint Isten visszatükrözését leplezi le előttünk, ki a harmónikus létezés szellemi tulajdonságaival van megáldva. Mindennapi kenyérért való imánk azt jelenti, hogy naponta, óránta kell azt a hatalmat és felsőbbséget igényelnünk, mely Isten gyermekeinek tulajdona.

Néha kora reggel annak nehéz tudatával ébredünk, hogy rettegünk az eljött naptól. Forduljunk ilyenkor bizalommal Atya-Anya Istenünkhöz és kérjük Tőle „mindennapi kenyerünket". Magasztos gondolatainkkal annak biztos tudatában fordulhatunk az örökké jelenlévő isteni Szeretethez, hogy kérhetünk és kaphatunk is Tőle mindent amire esetleges problémáink megoldásához szükségünk van. Isten kenyerével táplálkozunk ha értjük és tudjuk, hogy hatalom csak egy van, a jó, s hogy bármely egyéb úgynevezett hatalomra való igény hamis igény. Érthetjük hogy a miénk, most, a szív minden oly erénye, mellyel a szellemi energia elleni bármely követelménynek eleget tehetünk; a Isten visszatükrözése által ez a szellemi energia a mi energiánk. S azt is állíthatjuk, hogy Isten gyermekei se hiányt, se korlátozottságot nem ismernek, hanem van böven erejük és bátorságuk, mellyel minden helyzettel sikeresen szembeállhatnak.

A "Manual of The Mother Church"-ben (Az Anya Egyház Kézikönyve, VIII.-ik cikk, 4-ik szakasz) "Daily Prayer" (Mindennapi Imádság) név alatt oly ima található, mely nagy segítségére van azoknak, kik „mindennapi kenyerünkért" akarnak hatásosan imádkozni. Ez az ima a következő: „Jöjjön el a Te országod"; állítsd fel bennem az isteni Igazság, Élet és Szeretet uralmát és utasíts ki belőlem minden bűnt; és gazdagítsa a Te szavad az egész emberiség gyengéd hajlamait, és kormányozza őket!" A szellemi aspiráció milyen gazdagságát fejezi ki ez az ima! Első kötelességünk Istennek, az Élet, Igazság és Szeretetnek országát Isten visszatükrözése által saját gondolkozásunkban felállítani. S hogy ez imát őszintén és hathatósan használhassuk, arra kell komolyan törekednünk, hogy azon szellemi tulajdonságokat tükrözhessük vissza, melyek az Isten országába tartoznak.

Az utolsó kifejezés, „Gazdagítsa a Te szavad az egész emberiség gyengéd hajlamait, és kormányozza őket," szeretetteljes türelmet fejez ki. Lehetetlen valakivel szemben haragot tartani s egyidejüleg az emberiségért őszintén így imádkozni. Ez ima mindenkivel szemben önzetlen szeretetet, s mindenkinek jólétét óhajtó részvétteljes jóakaratot kelt bennünk.

Másoknak türelmes megszívlelése, könyörületesség, kitartás, állhatatosság és türelem szellemi tulajdonságok, melyek Istentől származnak; s ezért az Ő visszatükrözése, az ember, el van látva szellemileg ezen és hasonló tulajdonságokkal. Őszinte imádság és szent igyekezet útján teszünk igényt ezen tulajdonságokra, s tudjuk hogy képesek vagyunk ezeknek mindennapi életünkben kifejezést is adni. Semmiféle hamis hiedelem ebben minket meg nem akadályozhat, mert ezen tulajdonságok a mi tulajdonaink mint Isten gyermekelé. Mily örömmel láthatjuk tehát, hogy naponta és óráról órára támogat minket az a kenyér, „a mely a mennyből száll alá."

The Great Wind

All night the great wind blew, and when we woke
Hardly a sign of autumn could be seen.
Through the bare boughs of every elm and oak
Sunlight came streaming and the air was keen.
There were the clustering rooftops of our town
With miles of level countryside beyond,
And from our gable window, looking down,
We saw the silver glint of Ludlow's Pond.

No leaf could hold against that hurricane.
These woods, whose branches had been wrung and tossed,
Let in illimitable sky again,
Showed us horizons that had long been lost.
So on this wintry threshold we surveyed
A shining world, miraculously remade.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

"Our daily bread"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS, whose love for humanity made him compassionately aware of human needs, gave expression to a universal need in the petition in the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread." In these days of progressive thought there are few who would limit this petition to a request for material food. Nor could Jesus have thus regarded it; for we read that when he was tempted in the wilderness he quoted the Scripture, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 16, 17) Mary Baker Eddy gives the spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, the petition "Give us this day our daily bread" being interpreted as, *"Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections."* She thus indicates that "our daily bread" includes strength and courage, grace for the day's work, and the love which is necessary to all.

Christian Science gives us the prayer of spiritual understanding which helps us to go to our heavenly Father with the utmost assurance of His ability and power to supply each and every need. We may turn to Him with the joyful certainty that impelled Christ Jesus when he said, "If a son shall ask bread of any of you that is a father, will he give him a stone," and, "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?"

One dictionary defines "grace" as follows: "Divine influence or the influence of the Spirit, in renewing the heart and restraining from sin." With what assurance we can ask for and obtain grace when we understand God as Mind, Principle; as Life, Truth, and Love! Christian Science reveals man as the reflection of God, endowed with the spiritual qualities which belong to harmonious being. Our prayer for daily bread means that we must claim daily, hourly, the power and dominion which belong to God's children.

In the early morning we may sometimes waken with a burdened sense of dread for the coming day. At such a time we need to turn trustingly to our Father-Mother God and ask for "our daily bread." With thought uplifted we can turn to ever present divine Love with the full assurance that we may ask and receive all that we need to work out any problem which may present itself. We can "feed upon the bread of God" by knowing that there is only one power, namely, good, and that any claim of any other so-called power is untrue. We can know that now we have the grace to meet every requirement that is made on the spiritual energy which is ours through reflecting God. And we can also know that there is no lack or limitation for any of God's children, but abundance of strength and courage to meet every need.

In the Manual of The Mother Church (Art. VIII, Sect. 4) is given a "Daily Prayer" which is a great help to all who would pray effectually for "daily bread." This prayer reads as follows: "'Thy kingdom come'; let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" What a wealth of spiritual aspiration is voiced in this prayer! Our first duty is to establish the kingdom of God in our own thinking by reflecting God, who is Life, Truth, and Love. And to use this prayer honestly and effectually, there must be the earnest effort to reflect the spiritual qualities which belong to the kingdom of God.

A loving tolerance is expressed in the final phrase, "May Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" One cannot hold resentment against anyone and at the same time honestly utter this prayer for mankind. It awakens an unselfish affection for all, and a compassionate desire for the welfare of everybody.

Toleration, compassion, endurance, perseverance, and patience are spiritual qualities, which emanate from God; and, therefore, His reflection, man, is spiritually endowed with these and similar qualities. Through earnest prayer and consecrated effort we claim these qualities, and know that we can express them. No false belief can hinder us from expressing them, because they belong to us as God's children. How joyfully, then, we can know that daily and hourly we are sustained by the bread "which cometh down from heaven."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian)

Treasuries of the Snow

"Hast thou entered the treasuries of the snow"? asked Jehovah, from the whirlwind, of Job, the patient man of Uz. Job probably never knew much about snow; nor do the modern desert sheiks of whom this ideal character stands as prototype. This phenomenon of nature is by no means unknown to Orientals, although in Bible lands its occurrence is infrequent.

There are a number of references to snow in the Scripture, though but one to its actual fall—the occasion when Benaiah, one of King David's mighty men, went down into a pit and slew a lion on a snowy day. Lebanon was called the "white mountain," probably because snow remains on its summit the year round. The lofty dome of Hermon also is white all winter, and even in summer white streaks never wholly disappear from its great mass. In the Bible snow is ever made the symbol of purity of heart. "In the hidden part thou shalt make me to know wisdom," chants the old Hebrew singer, "wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow." To the devout mind of an old-time patriarch, each of the drifting flakes is a present from God. "He giveth snow like wool."

Dwellers in northern latitudes look on snow as both a delight and a problem. For many of us a good, "old-fashioned" snowstorm is one of the exhilarating experiences of the year. To watch the changing landscape, as every outline of tree and fence and building is softened, as every unsightly object is covered, is to gain a thrill that nothing else in nature can provide. And when, some morning, the sun comes up on gleaming, untrodden fields, boughs laden and glistening, roofs mantled with a covering purer than ivory, we look on a world veritably reborn. Surely, one reflects, things can never appear drab and dreary again.

"Out of the bosom of the air,
Out of the cloud folds of her garments shaken,
Over the woodlands brown and bare,
Over the harvest fields forsaken,
Silent, and soft, and slow,
Descends the snow."

Beauty is not only in the mass, but in the minute crystals that compose it. Catch a single white flower on your coat sleeve, and marvel at its delicate tracery of form. But not until a microscope is provided may we gain an idea of the almost unbelievable forms of beauty in which the crystals fall. Probably the largest and loveliest collection of snowflake pictures in the world is that of the farmer-scientist of Jericho, Vermont—Wilson A. Bentley. After forty years of study and photographic experiment, his file of snow pictures includes more than five thousand completed prints of perfect crystals, all different, all carefully catalogued. Artists revel in these pictures, and they have also had large value for textile manufacturers and decorators in search of new designs.

Of course, there is another and a wholly different chapter in the story of snow. For highway surveyors who must keep roads open, for truckmen who must somehow "get through," railroad superintendents who must keep trains running in their banked-up divisions, a snowfall means heightened responsibilities and the hardest kind of work. City streets are not attractive nor comfortable thoroughfares, after a fall of "the beautiful".

But for those whose occupations allow some opportunity for enjoyment of nature, a simple prescription is offered. When next the flakes begin to fall in good earnest, take Whittier's *Snow Bound* off the shelf and re-read it. Then, don your heartiest raiment, and go for a glorious tramp in the country.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Firm Appearance Given Market By Buying Flurries

Improvement Somewhat Spotty and Few Soft Spots Are in Evidence

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—Periodic buying flurries gave the stock market a firmer appearance today. Improvement, however, was spotty and a few soft spots persisted.

Rails and alcohols were in active demand, while utilities also did well. Metals were soggy, along with a few scattered industrials, including Johns-Manville.

Delaware & Hudson rose nearly 4 points, while Public Service of New Jersey, Western Union, American Telephone, Santa Fe, American Commercial Alcohol and U. S. Industrial Alcohol gained 1 to 2 points or so.

Transfers approximated 2,450,000 shares.

Although the inflationary forces received no stimulus from the domestic gold price, which was again unchanged, traders were encouraged by indications of improving business and industry at a time when there should be a seasonable let-down. The British pound lost about 7 cents to the dollar in the afternoon and other foreign exchanges were rather heavy. Wheat and cotton were moderately higher. Silver sagged, and bonds were a trifle irregular.

Dollar Stabilization

While Wall Street was still as much in the dark as ever as to the Administration's ultimate intentions on monetary matters, there continued to be considerable talk of dollar stabilization. Much interest was expressed in a report from Washington, subsequently denied by the State Department, that informal proposals had recently been made to the British that a survey be conducted of the currency situation with the purpose of putting the pound-dollar rate on a more even keel.

Banking circles, usually in close touch with the capital, claimed to have no knowledge of American efforts toward exchange "pegging," but it was felt that, soon or late, the matter must receive the attention of both Washington and London if the apparent trade revival in Great Britain and the United States is to be encouraged.

Proponents of a settled dollar pointed to the firmness of both stocks and staples during most of the days on which the domestic gold rate has remained static. These argue that the stabilization implications of the unchanged gold price, and the comparatively mild fluctuations of the dollar in terms of leading European monies have been accompanied by highly improved sentiment in the majority of the markets.

Bonds Display Strength

Bonds displayed quiet strength in moderate trading today. U. S. Governments were a bit irregular, with gains of 2-32s and 4-32s in Treasury 3½s, 4s and 4¼s, and equally narrow declines, in the other Treasurys and Libertys. The market showed no apparent response to the $34.01 gold price.

Railroad loans were in good demand during the early trading and several pushed up to the best levels for the current upswing. Prominent among the gainers were some issues of the Santa Fe, Milwaukee, Allegheny Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Great Northern, Illinois Central, New York Central, Northern Pacific and Missouri Pacific.

Other corporate groups showed willingness to follow rails into higher territory. Better prices were paid for Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s, Loew's 6s, Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Postal Telegraph 5s, and Texas Corp. 5s.

Foreign issues enjoying the largest followings were mostly higher although the list as a whole was slightly irregular. French Government loans were up fractionally to a point; British 5½s sagged a little under small transfers and Canadian issues held about unchanged. German, Italian 7s, and some South Americans eased fractionally.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; profit-taking pares gains.

Bonds: Strong; U. S. Governments advance.

Curb: Firm; industrial specialties strong.

Foreign Exchanges: Heavy; dollar again rallies.

Cotton: Steady; higher cables; trade and commission house buying.

Sugar: Barely steady; poor spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Firmer; crop damage fears.

Corn: Easy; unlikelihood of exports.

Cattle: Slow, steady to 25-40 cents lower.

Hogs: 10-15 cents lower, top $3.40.

Foreign

London: The cheerful tone was continued on the stock exchange today. Kaffir showed most improvement on dividend prospects and the better trend of the French franc. Gilt-edged securities and industrials were supported by investors, while transatlantic issues benefited by favorable Wall Street advices. The market closed steady.

Paris: Progress made in regard to the balancing of the budget boomed rentes on the Bourse with bank, electric and coal shares trailing along. The remainder of the list was neglected, but held steady. The closing was steady.

Berlin: After opening with some slight declines, prices on the Boerse continued to sag and closed weak.

Warren Brothers Contracts

Warren Bros. & Co. received paving contracts totaling about $3,000,000 in three months ended Nov. 30. This compares with $1,886,183 for the nine months ended Aug. 31.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 11	Last Dec. 9
40½	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	35	35	35	
13¾	3		Adams Express	3500	8½	8¾	8¾	8½
21⅝	8	.1	Adams Millis	800	20½	19¾	19¾	20
12½	5¼	..	Addressograph	600	8¼	8	8	
9⅜	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	600	3¼	3	3	
11⅝	5⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	6⅝	6½	6½	
112	47½	3½†	Air Reduction	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	4400	10⅜†	10⅛	10⅛	10
33	11⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	200	2¾	2½	2½	
8¼	1	..	Alleghany Corp	7900	22	21	21⅝	22
21⅜	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	2800	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	8	7½	7⅞	7½
26	5	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
149⅞	70¾	.6	Alleghany Steel	100	18	18	18	17½
138⅝	115	7	Allied Chem	5400	151½	149	149	149¾
47	18⅛	.2	Allied Chem pf	100	121	121	121	
35	7¼	..	Allis Chalmers	7300	20¾	19⅜	19⅝	20⅛
28½	8	..	Amerada	500	45⅞	43¼	45¼	44
49⅞	34	3	Am Ag Ch Del	1100	24¼	24¼	24¾	24¼
16⅜	1	..	Am Bank Note	2200	16½	15⅞	16	16¼
64	23¼	..	Am Bank Note pf	20	40¾	39	40¾	
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Beet Sugar	1200	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
100½	49½	4	Am Beet Sug pf	230	60	58	60	55½
134	112	7	Am Brake S&F	500	28	26½	26½	28
38¾	6⅛	..	Am Can	8600	100½	99⅛	99¼	100
58½	15	..	Am Can pf	300	125	124½	125	
89⅞	13	..	Am Car & Fdry	4600	25	24	24	24¼
6	1	..	Am Car & F pf	400	38	36¾	38	35
19⅜	3½	..	Am Com Alcohol	4800	55½	53	53¼	52½
44⅞	7¼	..	Am Encaustic T	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½
35⅜	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow	2200	10¼	9⅝	10	9⅞
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	21¾	20½	21¼	20¾
21⅝	4⅛	1	Am & For Pow 6	1100	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	14⅞
16	2½	..	Am & For Pow 3pf.	400	12	12	12	12
17½	3¾	..	Am Hawaiian	400	19	19	19	19
57⅜	25	6	Am Hide & L	400	8⅛	8	8⅛	
15⅛	14¼	..	Am Ice	3600	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅜
3½	1¼	..	Am Ice pf	100	40¾	40¾	40⅝	
21⅝	7½	1	Am International	1400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
63	17⅜	..	Am Locomotive	1200	30	29½	29½	
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Loco pf	200	66	64½	64½	
19⅞	4	..	Am Metal	1800	19⅞	19	19⅛	
41⅞	9⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	2400	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2600	16¾	14½	16⅜	
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	1200	14¼	13¾	13¾	
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	43400	15⅝	15	15⅛	
47¾	20½	.3	Am Safety Razor	17200	20⅞	20½	20¼	
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	38	37½	37½	
36¾	11½	2	Am Ship & Com	600	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
53½	18¾	2	Am Shipbuilding	1800	21	21	21	
93	31	..	Am Smelt & Ref	80	19¾	18	19⅜	
73	20⅛	..	Am Smelt & R pf	14800	44⅜	42⅝	43	
27	4⅝	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	93	92½	92½	
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel Fdries	100	64	64	64	
47⅝	30	2½†	Am Steel F pf	3000	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
74	21½	..	Am Stores	120	55¼	55	55	
112½	80	7	Am Sugar Ref	700	38½	37⅜	38⅛	
134⅜	86½	8	Am Sug Ref pf	100	54	54	54	
38	3⅜	..	Am Tel & Tel	18800	121¾	119½	120⅜	
27⅞	3	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
43¾	10⅜	1	Am Type F pf	40	9	8¾	9	
80	35	6	Am Wat Wk & E	4600	20¼	18½	19½	
17	3½	..	Am Wat Wk pf	100	57	57	57	
61⅜	22⅝	..	Am Woolen	3600	13⅜	13	13	
14⅝	3¼	..	Am Woolen pf	8400	64½	62¼	64½	
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	30	6	6	6	
35	7¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	
39¼	8¼	.60	Anaconda Cop	8600	15	14⅜	15	15
49	9	4	Anchor Cap	300	21¾	21	21¾	
39¼	7¾	1	Anchor Cap pf	20	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
90	41	7	Archer Daniels	1400	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
7¾	1¼	..	Armour-Del pf	200	77	76	77	77
5	¾	..	Armour Ill A	27600	4⅞	4½	4¾	
93	7	..	Armour Ill B	11400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	1⅛	..	Armour Ill pf	23200	64	58	59¼	60⅜
5¼	⅜	..	Arnold Constable	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	11⅜	11	11⅜	
51¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	800	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	
80½	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	200	49½	49½	49½	
79¾	50	3.50	Atchison pf	18200	57¾	56¼	57	55⅝
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	1800	73⅝	73	73⅝	72¾
31⅞	12⅝	1	Atl Refining	5200	44	42¾	43½	41½
39¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	400	31¼	30¾	30¾	30⅜
83⅞	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	400	37½	36⅜	36½	36
21½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	20	80	79	80	
8¼	3½	2	Auburn Auto	8400	33½	32¾	33	32
9⅜	4½	..	Austin Nichols	100	7¾	56¼	57	56½
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	4600	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	3800	12¾	12	12⅛	12
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	600	33¾	33¼	35½	32
32⅞	8¼	..	Balt Ohio	178800	26¾	25⅝	26	25½
41¼	20	2	Balt & Ohio pf	1800	26⅞	26¼	26¾	26
7¼	⅜	..	Bangor & Aroos	200	38	37¾	37¾	38
24½	5½	..	Barker Bros	220	3⅜	3	3⅜	
11	3	..	Barker Bros pf	120	18	18	18	16½
27	7	..	Barnsdall A	3900	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜
12½	3½	..	Beatrice Cream	300	11½	10⅞	11	10⅞
18	8½	1½	Belding Hero	600	9¾	9¼	9¼	10¾
21¼	6⅛	..	Benef Ind Loan	1200	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14⅛
33½	9	1	Bendix Aviation	5800	17½	17	17	17
49¼	10⅝	..	Best & Co	400	29	28½	29	28
82	25½	..	Bethlehem Steel	16600	37⅛	36¼	36¾	36¼
29½	6⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	2800	62½	61¼	62	57½
19¼	3½	..	Bigelow Sanford	40	23½	23	23	23
6¾	6⅝	..	Blaw Knox	400	12⅜	11⅞	12	12
54½	9½	¤1	Bloomingdale	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	
74	52	5†	Bohn Alum & Br	6800	54	53	53½	
37⅜	18	1.60	Bon Ami A	100	73½	73½	73½	
21⅝	5½	..	Borden	4900	21¾	21¼	21⅜	21¾
30	6	..	Borg Warner	7500	20¾	20½	20½	
14⅝	2⅝	..	Boston & Maine	100	12½	12½	13½	
41¼	21¾	..	Briggs Mfg	3200	11½	11	11	
83½	64	6	Brooklyn Man T	800	30¾	29½	30¼	28¾
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn M T pf	500	70	69⅝	70	
8½	2	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
35⅞	28½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	64⅝	63¼	64⅝	
18½	1¾	..	Brown Shoe	200	51	50½	51	50
12⅜	2	..	Brunswick Balke	500	9⅛	9	9	
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	8¾	8¼	8¾	7⅞
9⅞	¾	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	400	12¼	11¼	11⅜	11
35	3	..	Budd Mfg	1200	5⅝	5½	5½	5
5¾	1	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	22	22	22	
13¼	2⅛	..	Budd Wheel	700	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
20⅞	6½	.40	Bullard	500	9½	9	9⅛	8¾
8	1	..	Burroughs Add	3500	17	16½	16⅝	16⅞
7	6	..	Bush Terminal	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4¼	1	..	Bush T Bldgs pf st	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7
2⅞	1	½	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2	2	2	
7½	1¼	..	Butte & Superior	200	1½	1½	1½	
43¼	8½	..	Butterick	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
80	30½	2	Byers pf	5200	29⅞	29	29	29
				20	53	53	53	53

—C—

34⅞	7¾	..	Calif Packing	700	22⅝	22	22	22½
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
16½	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9¾	9¼	9¼	
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	2700	29⅜	28½	28½	29¼
20⅜	7½	..	Canadia Pacific	6100	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13½
35½	14	1†	Cannon Mills	800	29¼	29	29¼	
12½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	2800	75	72¾	72¾	73½
29¾	5½	.32	Caterpillar Trac	4900	26¼	25¾	25¾	25⅝
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	7200	47½	45⅝	45⅝	46¾
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co	300	2⅞	2½	2½	2½
41	14	1½	Celotex Co pf	160	8	8	8	7¾
122	38	..	Central Agguirre	500	32	32	32	32
11⅜	2	..	Central RR of NJ	200	72	71	72	
44⅜	5⅞	..	Century Ribbon	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
7¾	1	..	Cerro de Pasco	3200	35⅝	34	34¼	35⅞
30½	4	..	Certain-Teed	300	4	4	4	
52½	14⅞	2.52	Certain-Teed pf	100	24¼	24	24¼	37⅜
49¼	24⅝	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	900	36¾	34¾	35½	34¾
8½	½	..	Ches & Ohio	4500	41	40⅜	40⅝	40⅝
2⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
14½	2½	..	Chi & Gt West	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
11¾	1	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1800	8¾	7⅞	8⅛	8
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
18	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5400	9½	8⅞	9	9
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'western	4800	9⅜	8¾	8¾	9⅛
12⅜	2¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	1400	17	16⅞	17	16
25½	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	8½	7¾	8¾	8
10⅛	2	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	18½	18	18½	18
15	3½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3½
10¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	500	4¼	4	4¼	4½
22⅜	3⅛	1	Chi RI&P 7%	700	5¼	5½	5½	5¼
34	5	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
10½	2	..	Chickasha Cot O	300	20	19	19	19
53	7¾	2	Childs Company	1200	7¾	6½	7½	7⅞
25	5½	2	Chrysler	81600	53⅜	51¾	52	53
72	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel	600	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝
14¼	5	.35b	City Ice & P pf	10	66½	66½	66½	
41½	10	1	Clark Equipment	20	9½	9	9	
22⅜	7	..	Cluett Peabody	900	30¼	29½	30	
26	2	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3400	11½	11	11½	10⅞
17⅝	3½	..	Collins & Aikman	10	9	9	9	9
51	15½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	4¾	4½	4¾	
42¾	12½	..	Colo & Southern	40	36¾	35½	35½	34½
20	10	..	Colo & So 1 pf	20	22	22	22	
83	50½	.50a	Colo & So 2 pf	10	22	22	22	
28	6⅝	2	Columbia Gas	8700	12⅞	11½	12⅜	11⅜
71½	23½	2	Columbia G pf A	1200	52⅝	52¾	52¾	52¾
19¾	7	..	Columbia Pic vtc	800	26¾	25⅝	26⅛	26¼
54½	18	2	Columbian Carb	2200	66	64½	64½	64
25½	11½	..	Comm Credit	3400	17¾	17½	17½	17
43½	18	2	Comm Cred 1pf	10	90¼	90¼	90¼	
97⅞	84	6	Com Cr 8% pf B	50	23¾	23¾	23¾	
57½	9	.60	Comm In Tr	2300	37	36½	36½	36¾
61⅞	13⅜	..	Comm In Tr cv pf	200	91	91	91	
60½	21	6	Commercial Solvents	15800	33¾	32½	32¾	33⅛
37⅜	7¾	1	Comwlth & So	25600	1⅜	1¼	1¾	1¾
5¾	1⅜	..	Comwlth & Sou 6pf	1200	25½	22⅝	24½	23½
14⅜	5⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	700	23¾	23	23½	23½
64½	36½	3	Consol Film Ind	700	3	3	3¼	
99	82	5	Consol Film I pf	100	9½	9½	9½	
15⅝	5	..	Consol Gas	6400	39½	37⅝	38⅞	37⅝
108	95½	8	Consol Gas pf	21600	12¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Oil	100	105	105	105	
3¼	⅛	..	Consol Oil pf	100	3	3	3	
10½	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	1¾	1½	1½	
4½	1½	..	Consol Textile	1200	1¾	1½	1½	
20⅜	4½	..	Container A	400	7¾	7¼	7¼	1½
18½	3	..	Container B	600	7¾	7¼	7¼	
3½	½	..	Cont Baking A	600	9	9	9	9
64	38	4	Cont Baking pf	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
76	35½	2½	Cont Can	100	89½	89½	89½	
17⅛	2½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	5600	76¾	75	75	75⅞
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
4	1	..	Cont Motors	800	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
19⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
80½	45¾	3	Corn Products	9200	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
7½	2⅝	..	Coty	3100	77	75½	76⅛	76½
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	29½	28	28	28¼
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	400	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	700	36¼	34½	35½	
1	1	..	Crown Cork Int	100	36	36	36	
37⅝	9	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
60⅜	18	..	Crucible Steel	1700	23¾	22½	22½	23⅜
4⅝	⅛	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	42	42	42	
11⅜	2⅛	..	Cuba Co	1200	1	⅞	⅞	1
68	16	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	4½	4½	4½	
39¼	30¾	2½	Cuban Am S pf	600	25	25	25	
33⅛	6⅛	..	Cudahy Packing	1800	41⅞	41¼	41¼	41⅜
66	30	..	Curtis Publishing	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4⅜	1⅛	..	Curtis Pub pf	600	45	43½	43½	41½
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
21	4¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	600	5¾	5½	5½	5¼
			Cutler Hammer	200	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	13¼

—D—

18⅜	6¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	1800	12	11⅜	12	11
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	1800	33¾	31¾	32½	32
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	800	61½	57½	60	56¾
46	17¾	..	Del Lack & W	19600	27⅞	26¾	27	26½
19¾	2	..	Denver R G pf	900	5¾	5	5⅛	
33½	10	1½b	Detroit Edison	100	59¼	59¼	59¼	
29⅞	18½	2	Devoe & Ray A	400	31½	30	30½	
21	23¾	1½	Diamond Match	400	36¾	27⅝	27⅝	28
89½	52	1.80†	Diamond M pf	100	28	28	28	28
			Dome Mines	3900	33¾	32	33	33⅛

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 11	Last Dec. 9
36⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	400	23	22½	22½	
16⅛	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1200	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	14¾
10⅜	3½	..	Dresser B	1800	8½	8½	8½	
3⅛	⅜	..	Duluth Cp 6% pf	200	1	1	1	
92	32½	2†	du Pont de Nem	2800	83¾	81¾	81⅝	92
117	87½	6	du Pont deb	100	110	110	110	
102½	87	6.5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	90	90	90	88
19¾	9⅛	..	Durham Hos pf	20	15	15	15	

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10	1⅜	..	Eastern Roll Mill	3200	6	5¾	6	5½
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1400	94½	82¾	82¾	83½
18	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	600	14⅜	13½	13⅜	13¼
5½	2	..	Elec Auto-Lite	200	15	15	15	14½
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	14400	20¾	20¼	20¼	19½
22½	10	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	4¾	4¼	4¼	4
8¼	1	..	Elec Pow & Lt	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
38½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	3600	5½	5	5⅛	5
54	21	2	Elec Slo Battery	1800	10⅞	9½	10⅛	9½
32¾	6⅛	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	700	46⅛	45½	46	45⅞
6	2	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	1400	9½	8½	9	8½
47	13	..	Engineers Pub S	200	1½	1½	1½	
55	14⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	500	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4
49⅜	13½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	1600	13	12¾	13	
12⅜	6½	1	Engineers PS ww	1100	17	16	17	15
25⅝	2⅜	..	Equitable Off Bldg	2300	16	14	15	13¾
20½	4⅝	..	Erie RR	2200	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
23¼	2½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1400	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	16
18¼	3	..	Erie RR 2pf	1700	18⅝	18½	18½	17⅞
10	⅞	..	Eureka Vacuum	800	13½	13¼	13½	13
11⅝	3½	¼	Evans Products	300	9¼	8¾	9	
			E'xchange Buffet	500	9¼	9	9¼	8¾

—F—

11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	700	7¾	7½	7½	6¾
42½	16	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	37½	37½	37½	37⅜
4⅞	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	3600	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
8¾	1⅞	..	Fed Screw W	500	2½	2½	2½	2
6⅝	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	400	2¾	2	2	2
30	7½	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	600	25	24	24	
31½	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	25	24½	25½	23½
9	3½	.40	Firestone T & R	900	25	24	25	25⅜
42	6	..	Firstn T&R pf A	200	21⅜	20½	20⅝	22
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	600	70	69⅞	70	70
18½	7½	..	Florsheim Shoe A	200	56¾	55½	55⅝	56¼
12	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	14	14	14	
23	4½	..	Food Mach

Financial: News and Comment

Manufacturers Group Indorses NRA Activities

Pledges Coöperation With President but Opposes Certain Acts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 — Several hundred manufacturers, having searchingly examined the merits and shortcomings of the National Recovery Administration at their yearly meeting in this city last week, have gone back to their desks or are on the way back, convinced in large measure of the need of supporting the President's program. Many who had come prepared to turn thumbs down on the Administration's recovery policies ended by giving them a boost.

Discussion and argument waged hotly at the closing session of the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers Friday and wound up with the adoption of a resolution hailing the National Recovery Act as the chief measure in President Roosevelt's attack on the economic depression and pledging manufacturers "to make every rational effort to coöperate in and to test fairly" experimental legislation. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Old Guard Swings Left

Under the impact of discussion and the necessity of putting themselves squarely on record, the large block of the "old guard," who only a short time before had been vigorously applauding speakers who scored the Administration's policies, swung to the left and cast their vote with the supporters of the régime which, its opponents hold, is changing the face of the American industrial and social structure to such a degree that the framers of the United States Constitution would not recognize it.

Some persons gave the General a large share of the credit for his able defense of the operation of the industrial codes and his scoring of what he termed "this flurry of sleazy criticism." Even the hostile address of Dr. Virgil Jordan, head of the National Industrial Conference Board, before the manufacturers yesterday morning was unable, apparently, to cast any heavy shadows over the bright picture which the General painted.

The manufacturers did not disband, however, without setting forth the industrialists' side of the case in clear, pungent phrases on the records.

They opposed unequivocally the further shortening of work periods in industry or further advances in wage rates "until there is full assurance that the resulting increase in costs and prices will not further curtail consumption volume."

Ask Securities Act Change

They opposed any legislation prescribing a "rigid maximum work week," urged amendment of the Federal Securities Act to remove provisions "so drastic as to restrict, if not obstruct, the marketing of sound securities."

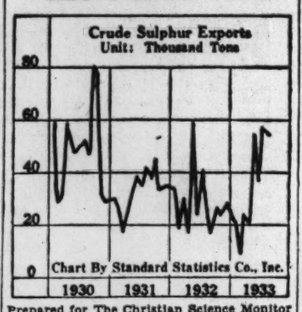
They demanded not only that government ventures in the fields of public utility operation and housing construction be abandoned, but also that the financing of such operations by state or municipal governments be stopped.

A resolution indorsing President Roosevelt's monetary policies with reservations was adopted after a long debate which revealed strong opposition to the Administration's gold policy. Mr. W. B. Ball, president of the American Cyanamid Company, vigorously advocated a return to the old gold standard represented by a price of $20.67 an ounce of gold. Mr. James H. Rand Jr., president of Remington-Rand Inc., favored adoption of a modified standard.

ELIOT
SAVINGS BANK
Incorporated 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH
NEXT INTEREST DAY Dec. 15

WILDEY
SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston St., Boston
Write for Folder "Personal Service"
JOIN OUR 1934 CHRISTMAS CLUB
INTEREST BEGINS Dec. 15

Sulphur Exports Above 1931 Totals



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE exports of crude sulphur have shown a slight falling off recently, they are still far above the monthly totals since the spring of 1932, and in fact show an increase over any month of 1931.

The sulphur industry is one of the few in the United States which continues to export a large part of its production.

Credit Men Oppose Greenbackism And Commodity Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Issuance of green-back currency as a cure for the monetary situation was rejected by a sweeping margin of 50 to 1 by American credit executives, it is shown by a survey covering every state, released by Mr. Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men. A clear majority demanded a dollar based upon the gold standard.

The survey was conducted by the Economic Credit Council and besides including every state, represented opinions from banking, commercial and manufacturing lines. As the council is composed of members of the Credit Association in the 130 cities which have branches of the association, representing 20,000 credit executives, it was added that the survey affords a "splendid cross-section of views in all lines of industry."

Mr. Heimann said that the poll shows the commodity dollar was opposed by almost a 3 to 1 vote, while the "devaluation of the dollar idea was able to muster only 15 per cent of the total vote. The commodity dollar, although a loser, found twice as much support as did immediate inflation of the dollar."

The credit men in general feel that the demand for inflation is declining, favor the bank deposit guaranty plan and regard price-fixing as impractical.

October Electric Energy Output Is Above 1932 Month

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Total sales of electric light and power for the month of October were 5,780,004,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 8.5 per cent over the like month a year ago, it is shown in a report released yesterday by the Edison Electric Institute.

Total revenue for October was $150,390,400, as compared with $151,550,900 for October, 1932, a decline of 0.8 per cent. For the 12 months ended this October, total revenue dropped 4.4 per cent to $1,777,731,600 from the figure for the year before.

The decline in revenue despite the rise in power sold is explained as due to larger bulk light and power sales to industrial units with the resulting discount, and the reduction throughout the entire country of the rate per kilowatt hour of 1.6 per cent, to 5.51 cents. Also, the number of ultimate consumers, as of Oct. 31, 1933, was 24,207,713, against 24,227,379 the same date last year.

Steuer Asks Mortgage Trustee Be Removed

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—A demand that George S. Van Schaick, state superintendent of insurance, be removed from the post of trustee of 14 mortgage guarantee companies now in his hands for rehabilitation, was voiced in the Supreme Court by Max D. Steuer, attorney representing holders of certificates guaranteed by the companies, before Justice Frankenthaler.

He charged the superintendent was virtually defending acts of the management of the companies which, he said, brought them to their present state.

More than half a million persons, Steuer said, "innocently" invested more than $2,000,000 in certificates issued by the 14 companies. He charged investors were told the certificates were perfectly sound although the sellers knew differently.

ELLINGWOOD & BOND
ANNOUNCE THAT
MR. JOSEPH G. ORINT
HAS JOINED THEIR SELLING STAFF
IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF
1932 TRUST FUND

Some Relaxation Of Operations In The Steel Trade

Curtailment Not Abrupt —Rate at 29 P. C.—Motor Output Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There has been some relaxation in the steel operating rate after production last week was carried to above 29 per cent of plant capacity, but the approach of the holidays is not marked this year by the usual abrupt curtailment.

It must also be said that sentiment in the industry remains cheerful as large steel orders for railway and structural requirements reach the market, offsetting delayed strip and sheet specifications from the automobile manufacturers. This week operations are estimated between 28½ per cent and 29 per cent.

But students of the steel situation who are removed from political influences point out that the operating at this time is not an indicator of actual demand for steel. They contend that fairly sizable shipments to consumers are being met through liquidation of stocks of raw and manufactured steel produced during the summer expansion, when operations were carried up to around 59 per cent.

Ingot Output Rises

The ingot production figures released by the American Iron and Steel Institute on Dec. 7 would support such a contention. The monthly ingot output rate was lowered from 3,203,810 tons during July to 1,540,882 tons for November, bringing the 11 months' production to 21,057,319 tons, as compared with 12,461,799 tons produced in the 11 months of 1932.

Much is being made of the increase this year and iron and steel exports which passed to 1,000,000-ton mark at the end of October, the total exported from Jan. 1 to October 31 being 1,008,507 gross tons, an increase of 524,015 tons over the similar period of 1932, and 413,834 tons greater than the exports for the whole of 1932.

Less controversial is the actual business that is being placed in steel. The Pennsylvania Railroad placed orders for 140,000 tons, and the road has still to distribute orders for 19,000 tons on the balance of its buying program for 1934. Of the 140,000-ton order, 50,000 tons of rails were given to Steel Corporation subsidiaries, 44,000 tons to Bethlehem and 6000 tons to Inland Steel Company.

Over the last four weeks rail orders actually placed total 171,500 tons, and if it were not for the stringent collateral conditions laid down by the Government for loans in connection with railroad steel buying, the total undoubtedly would be larger.

Structural Steel Awards

Structural steel last week was led by the formal award of 13,000 tons for the Tri-Borough Bridge at New York to the Taylor-Fitch Company most of which fabrication will be conducted by the American Locomotive Company. The 8000 tons for New York's motor express highway also is definitely out of the way following its award to the Harris Structural Steel Company. The Ingalls Iron Works was given orders for 3100 tons for racks for Boulder Dam, and 1300 tons for hangars at Barksdale Field, Calif. About 17,500 tons are under inquiry for locks at various points in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. One mid-week structural steel compilation placed the weekly total of new business at 22,300 tons, as compared with 12,550 tons the week before.

The optimistic forecasts for the automobile industry will have to be modified somewhat, and there is no reason to look for December output in excess of 100,000 cars, compared with the previous week's estimate of 125,000. Steel orders are not emerging from motor building plants in the volume looked for. A distinctly retarding influence was the recent die and tool makers' strike which delayed retooling for 1934 models.

The stronger market for scrap steel interests those who regard it as a barometer for the iron and steel industry. The Pennsylvania Railroad obtained $2 a ton more recently for melting steel. Various grades have advanced 50c to $1 a ton.

Pig iron shipments continue to move in volume against pre-code contract purchases, but the response to the recently advanced price schedule in the shape of new orders is disappointingly small. Current foundry operations of between 25 per cent and 30 per cent throughout New York and New England will probably undergo downward revision with the approach of the year-end.

November iron production was 1,085,239 tons compared with 1,356,361 tons in October. There were three fewer furnaces in blast at the start of December as compared with 79 in blast on Nov. 1. Price-apprehensive buyers are ordering iron at Chicago.

Says NRA Raises Margin of Profit

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Pointing to the increase of corporate profits during the third quarter of 1933, the Labor Bureau, in its current publication, expresses the opinion that figures seem to indicate that the net result of the NRA has been to increase the margin of profit on articles sold, rather than to decrease it.

"The fact that this has been accomplished by a decline in the volume of production would indicate that the way to stimulate revival is not to increase profit margins, but rather the reverse," the Labor Bureau says.

Advises Regulating Mortgages Through Appraisal Bureau

Expert Thinks Their Findings, Submitted to Bank Commissioner, Should Be Basis for Loans—Demand for Space, He Says, Is Chief Criterion

State regulation of mortgage investments through the establishment of appraisal bureaus is recommended by William Luther Mowll in the current issue of the Architectural Forum. Mr. Mowll points out that real estate finds itself in much the same predicament that faced the insurance business 30 years ago, at which time state regulation was successfully imposed.

Under the Mowll plan the state boards would be composed of real estate men, architects, and contractors, with general direction coming from lending institutions. The bureaus would estimate the value of all properties submitted as the basis for loans, and would act in this capacity for all lending institutions in the State.

After outlining the most important elements in real estate value, the Architectural Forum article points out that some of these elements are not even considered, or are deemphasized in making appraisals. The appraisal of any building, Mr. Mowll states, should depend first of all upon demand for space. In determining the value of sites, he denied that sale price or assessment was the only factor to be considered.

Manner of Finding Value

"The only manner in which the possible value of bare land can be fairly ascertained," Mr. Mowll said, "is by planning its development and estimating the cost and income of an efficient project.

"The cost of a building considered separately," he continued, "is no clue to its value; beyond a certain point, added cost ceases to provide elements which will add to income and begins to build up charges that lessen the value of the investment.

The article in the Architectural Forum also stressed the necessity of taking into account the probable rate of depreciation in fixing the rate of amortization. No real improvement in the status of real estate as a permanent form of investment can be made, Mr. Mowll said, until provision is made to exercise control over the interdependent factors, depreciation, amortization and maintenance.

Regarding the establishment of state appraisal bureaus, Mr. Mowll says:

"The manner of fixing the size of mortgages which has been common has brought about a condition like that which existed in the life and fire insurance businesses when the companies were free to write their own policies, to make their own rates and to compete for customers on the basis of special advantages offered. The duplications of effort, rate cutting and other detrimental practices, and the ensuing losses which these conditions fostered became intolerable; and now both these businesses are strictly regulated. The present stability of the fire and life insurance companies is largely due to the fact that their policies are uniform within close limits; and that their rates are made in as impersonal and scientific a manner as possible, and beyond the influence of the company, the agent or the insured.

Beneficial Results

"This example suggests that similarly beneficial results can be secured by the use of appraisal bureaus. Such bureaus would, in their central offices or in one of their branches, estimate the value of all properties submitted as the basis for loans; and would perform this function for all lending institutions doing business in a state. The general direction might be vested in boards elected from the boards of the lending institutions. The executives of the bureaus would be realtors, architects and contractors; and these heads would select and direct the necessary staff.

"These bureaus would make appraisals only upon formal application on the part of a lending institution, and would report their findings only to the applicant and to the bank commissioner or other designated authority; the lender would, before the loan could become effective, file with the same authority a report of the terms of the loan and receive their approval; as the operation of the bureaus would be at all times open to State examination, any abuses which might arise in this place could be corrected.

"In the operation of the appraisal bureaus the opportunities for the violations of trust would be minimized. With an elaboration of the investigation of each owner, of the examination of each property and the use of extensive comparisons with similar properties, and the exercise of the jugment of men experienced in planning, construction and buying, selling and renting real estate, at the points where this was necessary, the greater part of the danger of making bad investments would be averted. A knowledge of demand, as complete as it could be made, would provide a throttle by which the production of new properties would be regulated."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not only did the stock market break out of its triangle on the upside last week, but the bond market recovered so far as to wipe out about half the sharp loss suffered after the President announced his mystery dollar. Even commodities, which have perversely failed to substantiate Washington belief in the magical power of the price of gold, moved up here and there and closed the week with a fairly smart upturn in wheat.

Monday morning the tape dragged and stock prices stuck to their narrowing range all day. But Tuesday the market opened on Monday's high and surged upward, with volume increasing on the upside to a total of 820,000 transactions in the last hour, putting the market definitely out of its old range and apparently headed for higher levels. During the latter part of the week prices swung indefinitely, but on Saturday again on heavy volume the market moved up to the highest levels in three months, erasing all the losses of late September and early October.

This pleasant improvement in stock trading was shared in the bond section, except in the case of the governments. Rails, industrials and utilities moved up steadily all week. But long-term Treasury obligations were soft, and when an unusually high rate was offered by the Treasury on Wednesday it did not help the prices of government bonds at all.

The Treasury Financing

On Wednesday the long waited announcement was made of Dec. 15 financing of the Treasury. Wide expectations in October and early November had been that the $727,000,000 of maturities which had to be met would be paid off with paper money secured only by the legal tender privilege. Late in November it was officially stated that refunding would be done by orthodox methods and then the market turned to wondering about price and how it would be affected by the recent decline in government securities.

The offering was $950,000,000 of 2¼ per cent certificates to run one year to next Dec. 15—this maturity filled in a vacant spot in the schedule of coming Treasury maturities. The amount was enough to enable the Treasury to pay off its maturities, plus about $115,000,000 of interest due, and increase its balance considerably. The rate was noticeably above going rates for this term, and as a result the offering was rapidly oversubscribed three times and the books were closed with a gesture of great success by the Treasury.

It is probably incorrect to attribute the weakness in federal bonds to uncertainty over the ultimate gold content of the dollar. The November Treasury statement was none too reassuring and the growing talk of how much Congress is going to ask or be asked to appropriate for further relief indicates that the Treasury has much heavier borrowing ahead than had been anticipated in the summer and fall.

The foreign exchange value of the dollar slipped from the center of attention into comparative oblivion. The dollar moved in a narrow range around 64 per cent of former gold parity. Stock traders got tired of following it and turned away to the business and financial news.

The divergence between the RFC indicated value of the dollar and the foreign exchange value widened to the point where in the middle of the week the foreign exchanges were putting a price of 5 cents more on the dollar than indicated by the RFC, but few traders stopped to find out why.

The RFC price for gold also slipped into obscurity. For the entire week the price was kept at $34.01, making a seven-day record of no change. Some unkind Wall Street opinion saw it only as a "quarterly stabilization period" to reassure government creditors until the Treasury's latest offering was sold. Those of this opinion expect the RFC to soon cease playing possum and start putting its price up again. Others expect the whole policy to be quietly abandoned.

A rumor is about the Street that the next aspect of the President's remarkable flair for the surprising will be an Administration bill in January to abolish the Reserve System and set up in its place a government system of banks. This wild rumor would explain the quiet abandonment of the R. F. C. gold buying which many predict, and would also facilitate the financing of large public works relief programs which Congress is sure to want.

Banking Reform

There was a sudden revival of interest in banking reform, as the Street gave up dreaming about an early gold dollar and the inauguration of the temporary deposit guaranty system came up over the horizon of the near future. President Aldrich of the Chase National Bank proposed to the Senate Investigating Committee legal means to make watertight the separation of commercial banking from investment banking and to block official abuses recently shown up.

The further coöperation of the New York banks with Jesse Jones appeared with the announcement that the National City Bank would sell $50,000,000 of preferred stock to the R. F. C.

Further argument over price-fixing in the oil trade was headed off by plans for a poll to take surplus stocks off the market. Four rail dividends helped the rail shares to confirm chart-readers' expectations of higher prices. There was excellent news of increased November sales volume by the chains and mail order houses. November building contracts were reported 55 per cent above the previous November. The small volume of bond financing was nevertheless the largest for any week since June.

Steel trade news was more and more optimistic. Price increase for new Ford models confirmed the market's liking for the motors. There was a slight seasonal tightening of short-term money rates.

Canada's Retail Trade Improves In Decided Way

Rise in Purchasing Power of Farming District Big Influence

NEW YORK — "The outstanding developments of the past month were a rise in the operations of several industries consequent upon an increased construction program, a marked improvement in retail trade and continued fairly substantial wheat exports," says S. H. Logan, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

"The domestic trade improvement can be traced to a rise in the purchasing power of those farming districts where good crops coincided with better prices, to the upturn in employment reported for October in the broad field covered by the official records and to a sudden rush for seasonal goods following an unusually early winter.

Employment Better

"The employment situation was apparently the most influential factor. An increase in employment in a period in which there is normally a decline might be regarded as a significant feature, but it is also noteworthy that this upturn was one of a series beginning last spring, and therefore was not part of a spasmodic movement.

"Canadian wheat exports, though small in relation to the supply available for overseas shipment, have continued on the improved scale which we mentioned last month. They averaged about 5,000,000 bushels a week, which was the weekly average for October.

"In order to illustrate the change for the better from the early part of the current 'wheat year' a comparison should be made between the August-September and October-November periods. In the former period Canadian exports represented 38 per cent of world wheat exports, while in the last two months they constituted 48 per cent.

Construction Program

"The effect of a larger construction program was seen in the official record of steel production for October, which showed an improvement of 25 per cent over the preceding month, when the value of contracts for building and engineering work was the largest reported for any month in the last two years.

"The new business for the steel mills from this source more than offset the decline in orders from the automobile industry following a seasonal decline in the production of motorcars and trucks, the output of which, however, was somewhat greater than in the autumn of 1932.

"With another large volume of construction work contracted for in November and the commencement of operations on rail orders, one steel mill has been more active in the past month than at any time since January, while another has been able to continue the comparatively high production schedule established a few month ago."

Upturn in Swiss Trade Is Recorded

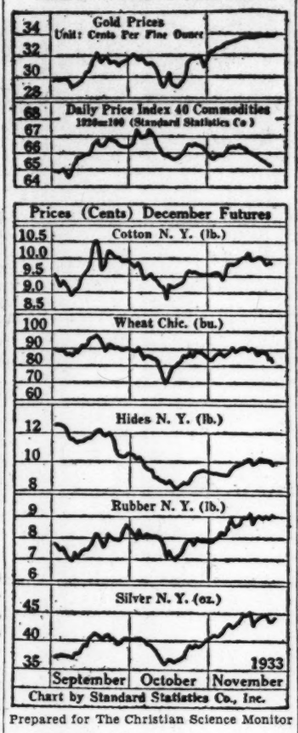
BERNE, Switz.—Encouraging upturns in domestic and foreign trade are reported here and at several other Swiss cities. Retail business during September rose 1 per cent over the previous year. Demand on the labor market, especially in professional groups, has eased the unemployment situation.

While the deficit on foreign exchanges continues, it is less marked than in 1932. The trade balance improved from a deficit of 708,000,000 Swiss francs to 553,000,000 in the first nine months of last year, compared with a similar period this year.

The wholesale price index shows a firmer tendency around 91, taking 1914 as 100. Living cost has fallen only slightly. It still stands at 131, compared with 100 in 1914.

Radio set owners exceeded 275,000 at the close of September, an increase of 74,000 this year.

Commodities Not In Line With Gold Rise



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

COMMODITY prices, as measured by the Standard Statistics Company daily index, have not kept pace with the advance in quotations for gold since the present purchase policy was instituted on Oct. 23.

Alternate periods of strength and weakness have left average prices at the levels prevailing four weeks ago, although individual commodities in several instances have advanced sharply.

Cotton prices, as pictured in the accompanying chart, have advanced during the past month closely in line with gold. Wheat, always sensitive to speculative market sentiment, has failed to maintain its early advance.

A favorable intrinsic position has caused the strength in hides. As a typical sterling commodity, rubber prices are reflecting the increased sterling cost to domestic purchasers.

Renewed hopes of the bimetallists have aided in making silver a leading vehicle of speculation.

Says Strength Is Being Built Into Banking Situation

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—A new element of structural strength is rapidly being built into the banking situation, declares Mr. Ronald Ransom, chairman of the Banking Code Committee representing the American Bankers Association, in a statement made public today. Mr. Ransom, who is executive vice-president of the Fulton National Bank, Atlanta, at the same time announces that Mr. A. D. Whiteside, division administrator of the National Recovery Administration, has been appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the committee, as provided by the code.

Through the operation of the Bankers Code of Fair Competition, Mr. Ransom says that 332 bankers' groups have completed drafts of rules of fair trade practices in their localities, and over 600 clearing-houses and other local bankers' organizations are active in carrying out the "new type of coöperation along sound banking lines." The practice proposals so far received for approval by the code committee have come from 27 states. It is added that the Administration has set Dec. 31 as the date on which the rules throughout the country will go into effect, and before that date they must all be submitted to the committee and be approved by it and by the NRA.

High Cotton Mill Activity in Major Foreign Countries

Great Britain and Japan Lead With Germany Following

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—An outstanding feature of the world cotton situation is the fact that cotton mill activity in most of the major cotton-consuming countries abroad is at the highest levels for this time in several years, and is tending upward, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. This is particularly true of Great Britain and Japan, which export larger quantities of cotton goods, and is also true, to a lesser degree, of Germany.

These countries are the three most industrialized countries abroad. It is also of interest that, despite the keen competition in export markets between British and Japanese cotton goods and the loss of British markets to Japan, mill activity is on the increase in both Great Britain and Japan.

In Great Britain, spinners used 245,000 bales of all kinds of cotton during November, this year, contrasted with 238,000 in October, 199,000 in November, last year, 251,000 two years ago, 194,000 three years ago, and 267,000 four years ago. During the four months of this cotton season, from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, they consumed 913,000 bales of all growths, compared with 714,000 in the corresponding portion of last season, 824,000 two seasons ago, 670,000 three seasons ago, and 927,000 four seasons ago. British spinners are using slightly more American cotton relative to their total consumption of all growths than last season and four seasons ago, and much more than two seasons ago and three seasons ago.

For Japan, the latest cotton consumption figures available are for October, during which month Japanese mills spun 247,000 bales of all growths of cotton, compared with 242,000 in September, 214,000 in October, last year, 208,000 two years ago, 183,000 three years ago and 238,000 four years ago.

The Japanese consumption of 247,000 bales in October this year has been equaled but never surpassed in any month. During the first quarter of the current cotton season, that is, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, Japanese spinners consumed 723,000 bales of all kinds of cotton compared with 640,000 in the corresponding portion of last season, 623,000 two seasons ago, 534,000 three seasons ago, and 682,000 four seasons ago. They are using slightly less American cotton relative to their total consumption than last season but much more than either two, three, or four seasons ago.

In Germany, cotton mill activity turned upward last spring and has since registered some decline, but is still above the levels prevailing at this time in the last four seasons. During October, German mills used 109,000 bales of all kinds of cotton compared with 106,000 in September, 105,000 in October last year, 98,000 two years ago, 97,000 three years ago, and 111,000 four years ago. During the period from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, they consumed 323,000 bales compared with 292,000 in the corresponding portion of last season, 282,000 two seasons ago, 285,000 three seasons ago, and 323,000 four seasons ago. German spinners are using a larger proportionate amount of American cotton than in any of the last four seasons.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Artist as His Own Jury

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

CONTINUING the series of annual exhibitions inaugurated in 1932, the Whitney Museum of American Art has opened its first Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Sculpture, Water Colors and Prints. In alternate years is held the exhibition of contemporary painting

It is the policy of these exhibitions to allow the artists the widest latitude in the selection of their works to be shown, according to Mrs. Suliana Force, director of the Museum, which was founded and endowed by Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney. No jury selection is exercised over the artists' choice and no prizes are awarded. The sum of $20,000 has again been set aside for the purchase of outstanding works to be added to the Museum's permanent collections. Announcement of these purchases is made during the final week of the exhibition, which continues until Jan. 11.

Leaving to the invited artist choice of the work that is to represent him gives these exhibitions unique character. For the walls become resonant with original endeavor — endeavor that is often still in a stage where the artist is searching for finality of style. It is this experimental tone that may puzzle visitors to the latest Whitney show. But once it is understood that the primary object is to give artists of promise opportunity to have their say in their own way, the exhibition takes on a special interest. For the commentator, however, the problem of evaluation is so peculiar that it is well for him to stay on as firm ground as he can find—that is, he will feel most at ease when he attends to the items that seem to convey an effect of clear individual expression. Pointless to reject a thing merely because one does not understand it.

* * *

In the sculpture section there is noticeable in many of the figures a tendency to rejoice in modeling as a medium. Mrs. Gertrude V. Whitney preserves in her "Portrait of Gwendolyn" the last little surface dabs of clay with which she built up the head, here seen in plaster. Similarly, the plaster patina of Mr M. A. Tricca's "M. A. T." has an interest in itself. The beauty of the wood grain is brought out by Miss Helene Sardeau in "Mother and Child," which attains to a strong effect of mass through keeping many of the parts in low relief.

"Bear Cub," by Mr. Carl Walters, is vigorous in its conveyance of the clumsiness of the creature, the movements of the bony structure under the skin of the back, and the implied humor of it all. Mr. Arthur Lee's "Rhythm" is a smooth accenting of the subtle planes of an upspringing male figure. In Mr. Jo Davidson's "Torso" is a swing of movement that runs through the whole figure. "Man Walking," by Mr. Gaston Lachaise, reflects absorbing glints of light from its polished bronze surfaces. Alertness without restlessness is in "There Lies the Trail," a group with horses by Mr. Mahonri Young. There is serenity in the gently modulated planes of Mr. Maurice Sterne's "Seated Figure."

Powerful is the rude silhouette of Mr. Saul L. Baizerman's "Longshoreman." The granite of Mr. Ahron Ben-Shmuel's "Group of Wrestlers" adds weight and mystery to a group in which the parts are but partially freed from the mass. Mr. Paul Fiene has magnified a pouter pigeon and emphasized its decorative implications in his marble, "Garden Sculpture." Abstract decoration is achieved in Mr. Oronzio's "Three-Figure Composition." Miss Betty Burrough's stone figure, "The Outset," is filled with the stresses of insecure balance characteristic of a child just learning to walk. The upcurling shapes of "Plant Form," by Mr. S. B. Kahan, make a handsome ensemble of vertical decoration. "A. D. H.," by Mr. J. Wallace Kelly, is an interesting invention based upon cubistic planes.

In the water color section one pauses before Mr. Randall Davey's "Bush Racing, Colorado," with its capturing of the springy gait of mettlesome horses; Mr. Charles Burchfield's conveyance of the play of light in "Icy Street"; the discernment of yearnings under a soggy exterior in Miss Peggy Bacon's picture of a tenement house woman's scenting of spring; the rhythmic arrangement of reddish forms against green in "Mr. Henri Burkhard's "Bathers"; the humorous implication of Mr. Edward Hopper's portraits of old New England houses; the forthright appreciations of the common life in Mr Grant Wood's pictures of field hands at dinner in Iowa; and the atmospherics of clouds and steam in Mr. John Whorf's "Tugs."

* * *

Mr. Stevan Dohanos discovers for us the beauty of weeds and grass in "Side Track." A mosaic of color is Mr. Jerome Myers's "Street Scene." Sharp are the visual accents in Mr. Ward Lockwood's "Taos Indian Turtle Dance." The kibitzer's own portrait is in Miss Mabel Dwight's "Listening In," a sidewalk conversation. Three famous clowns are brought before us by Mr. Jo Mielsiner's "The Fratellini," a drawing in colored chalks. "Snow on Pine," drawn by Miss Rosella Hartman, makes almost an Oriental decoration of a familiar winter scene. Mr. Walt Kuhn sets down with summary calligraphic brush strokes poetic appearances in "Wind Blown Oak." Mr. Henry Lee McFee sets up chords of light and shade in his drawing of a tree seen across a roof.

Mr. John Ramsey takes a pre-Raphaelite's delight in the detail of "Mr. Morton's Woodyard." "Midair," a lithograph by Mr. Louis Lozowick, makes drama and charm of the form of a structural steel worker riding upon a derrick-block that is suspended by mere threads of steel beside the uprearing beam of skyscraper that has already reached the domain of the airplanes. Mr Rockwell Kent's "Mala" is all aboriginal force in its presentation of a woman of the arctic. The stir of back-stage preparations for the performance is in Mr. Don Freeman's "Three, to Make Ready."

More of Mr. Stow Wengenroth's luscious tonal textures are to be seen in his lithograph, "Summer Morning," just a barn with trees. One gets the very feeling of an artist carving his shadows in Mr. J. J. Lankes's "Cleveland's Garage," a wood engraving. Crisp are the forms of the sailing boats in Mr. Gerald Foster's etching, "The Starting Line." Lively imagination went into the design of "Principle No. 9," an aquatint by Mr. Sternberg showing men and women swinging through space on pendulums.

Courtesy of Whitney Museum of American Art to THE CHRISTIAN MONITOR

"Plant Form," by S. B. Kahan

'Josephus'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FOR his second new production of the season, Mr. Maurice Schwartz is presenting his own version of Lion Feuchtwanger's "Josephus" in 26 scenes at the Yiddish Art Theater; settings by Mr. Robert Van Rosen, music by Mr. Leon Koutzen, dances arranged by Miss Lillian Shapero, costumes designed by Mr. Alexander Nemeroff and Mr. Saul Raskin.

This is a vast, sprawling panorama of events clustering around Josephus, Jewish historian, and Governor of Galilee during the first of the four years' uprising of the Jews against Roman control, ending in the downfall of the Jewish state and the destruction of Jerusalem in the first century A. D. Mr. Schwartz has chosen to present many episodes from the novel rather than concentrate upon the single unified group of incidents that might have made compact drama. By the time the second act is well under way, however, the play focuses, gaining tragic point as much from its sardonic pictures of Nero's corruption as from the sufferings of the persecuted Jews and their leader, Josephus.

Mr. Schwartz plays Josephus with the intensity and variety of emotion that always mark his acting. The Nero of Mr. Louis Weisburg captures spectator interest with its largeness of serio-comic conception. Rarely is listening such as Mr. Weisberg's to be seen in the theater. He ranges through many transitions of thought and emotion in his response to each of the long speeches of Nero's henchmen and messengers. Mr. Isaac Swedlow plays a Roman senator with gusto and physical freedom and Mr. Robert H. Harris is implacable as Nero's prime minister.

Mr. Schwartz obtains swift changes of scene by grouping his players under and upon a permanent arch construction, with steps up its sides. Meager changes of scenic wings suffice to symbolize various indoor locations, and the construction serves for outdoor scene with the addition of varying banners and other devices let down from above. Roman soldiers cluster on the steps in glittering, menacing array, while the hunted Jews crouch in the foreground. There is a garden scene played in front of a sumptuously embroidered curtain. Again is the stage lively with the group scenes that are so well done at this theater, and again is it a pageant of changing color under the rays of Mr. Schwartz's dramatically used spotlights.

The Turkish Theater, by Nicholas N. Martinovitch (New York: Theater Arts, Inc. $3) deals not with the literary theater of Turkey — the Europeanized theater which has taken on the colors and themes of other countries—but with popular entertainment that is strong in its folk qualities. Simple and naïve is this entertainment, utilizing stock humorous types and making little pretension to niceties of technique that are calculated to summon dramatic illusion. Into three styles this folk drama falls: the Orta oiunu or the theater of the garden or public square; the Medda or story teller's theater, and the Karagoz or puppet theater. Because of social changes incident to political reforms and the growth of education, this folk theater which has existed in some form since the twelfth century, is in a fair way to disappear, according to Professor Martinovitch. He describes the traditional background of the three popular types of entertainment, and gives brief examples of them. There is a freedom from the conventions of the realistic stage of eastern Europe that is to be compared only with the old Chinese dramas.

Carpenter's 'Sea Drift'

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

OF THE symphonic compositions set forth by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Nov. 30, the outstanding feature was Mr. John Alden Carpenter's new work, "Sea Drift." This piece presented the composer in a new phase of his creative activity; for in recent years Mr. Carpenter has leaned heavily upon the jazzy idioms that are generally supposed to be peculiarly characteristic of American's musical art. There is nothing in "Sea Drift" that suggests the manner of "Skyscrapers" or its composer's other essays in national expression. The new piece deals, of course, with a subject to which jiggy rhythms and the queer noises produced by trumpets muffled by derby hats are entirely alien.

Mr. Carpenter declares that his "Sea Drift" was inspired as much by the oceanic poems of Walt Whitman as by the watery flood. There can be no doubt that such a combination produced a happy result. Admitting that "Sea Drift," as it stands at present, is considerably too lengthy, the work must be set down as a masterly effort—one of the most remarkable that its composer so far has produced. Mr. Carpenter not only threw overboard the jazzy inventions that appealed to him so much in earlier music, but he abandoned too, the Spanish color that was infused into it. Nor did he find it expedient to exploit the whimsicalities that belonged to such a composition as "Adventures in a Perambulator." With what he refrained from doing, as well as he did in his latest work, Mr. Carpenter has given to the world music of real dignity and beauty—music in which the swell and wind-swept majesty of the sea is poetically set forth.

Mr. Stock and his orchestra earned the gratitude of the Chicago composer by reason of a glowing and zealous interpretation of "Sea Drift," but they put not less art and skill into their reading of the Eighth Symphony by Beethoven—the little symphony, as the German master called it. This is a work that is less often played than some of its companion symphonies, and perhaps its comparative freshness gave the orchestra an interest that scarcely can be derived from the performance of hackneyed pieces in the repertory. The remaining orchestral works were two movements — "Italian" and "Hungarian" — from Moszkowski's suite, "From Foreign Lands," originally composed for piano duet. They can scarcely be considered fine music, but their brilliancy made them effective compositions to send an audience home in happy mood.

The soloist of the occasion was Mr. Joseph Szigeti, who played Léonard's arrangement for violin and orchestra of Corelli's variations on "La Folia," and the D major Concerto by Mozart. What the performer put into those compositions was not only admirable violin playing, for in them Mr. Szigeti made it evident that musicianship is not least among the qualities that glorify his art.

Mr. Paul Kerby, who recently offered a program of Viennese music under the auspices of the Austrian Government and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, made another appearance (Dec. 2) as guest conductor with the Woman's Symphony Orchestra. The occasion for this was connected with the circumstance that Mr. Kerby, who is a British subject, had persuaded the Woman's Symphony to celebrate the gifts of Sir Edward Elgar. To that end they performed the British master's march, "Pomp and Circumstance," and his "Enigma" Variations. Only praise must be given to the quite phenomenal improvement that Miss Ebba Sundstrom, the regular conductor of the organization, has brought about this season in the playing of the orchestra. Its technical accomplishments are much more certain than they were before and the tone and intonation much more satisfactory. Mr. Kerby had an excellent instrument at his disposal and with it he brought honor, not only to Sir Edward Elgar, but to the orchestra and himself.

Some Concert Memoranda

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

ONE feature of the London musical season, which is now in full swing, is the unusual number of orchestral concerts. The old economic dictum that demand creates supply is said to be reversed in the activities of the fine arts, but empty seats at certain of these concerts show that supply is more easily produced than demand. At present there seems scarcely enough public to go round. Sir Thomas Beecham's London Philharmonic Orchestra attracts the largest following, and deservedly, for it is the best established orchestral organization that we have had in London. This year it brought new life to the Royal Philharmonic Society, a venerable body which for a long time had existed simply by threatening to expire. The Society's one hundred and twenty-second season opened with brilliance and promises to beat the records, artistic and financial, of many years.

Sir Thomas Beecham has fashioned a sensative and beautiful orchestral instrument which is anything but a mere collection of first-rate players. Though in a more subtle manner, orchestras, like pianos and violins, are signed by their makers. And like pianos and violins they retain an individuality of their own no matter who plays on them. Under other batons the London Philharmonic Orchestra still remains a Beecham concert-grand. Anyone with the money can engage expensive players—the best material is obviously essential—but it must be remembered that every player who is not an orchestral robot has a natural musical style which he can no more change than he can his stature. In this sense he is conductor-proof. If one listens to the London Philharmonic from desk to desk at least one of the secrets of its success is discovered. Sir Thomas Beecham has unerringly chosen players—his leaders in particular—whose styles are never in natural musical opposition. Their tone, too, is remarkable. It is strange how the factor of complementary styles, regarded as so important in chamber music ensembles, is often overlooked in the making of an orchestra.

* * *

On the whole, performance has, so far, provided the chief interest of the Royal Philharmonic season. It seems that in these days programs have to be heavily ballasted with classics. But one concert, conducted by Mr. Albert Coates, furnished a curious and not very happy exception. It included the first performance of a work, "Disaster at Sea," by the veteran "modernist," Cyril Scott. Incredibly enough, this symphonic poem is an odd and sometimes rather cheap excursion into the era of program music. The subject of its program is unfortunate and its æsthetic seems flatly to contradict the conclusions reached by the composer himself in a chapter on Musical Expressibility in his "Philosophy of Modernism." There, although he does not "add to the general whoop and cry with regard to program music," after weighing the "pros" and "cons" he decides that in the end "the whole thing comes back to the phrase of Aristotle—'Music expresses nothing but itself.'"

Inconsistency of theory is of small importance, but in this symphonic poem one feels that the composer, as artist, has somehow or other got at cross-purposes with himself. The coolness of the applause seemed to indicate that a majority of the audience regarded "Disaster at Sea" as the disaster of a composer at sea. The pity is that many pages of really beautiful music and striking orchestration have been wasted on a mistaken experiment.

* * *

Another return to the past was made in the choice of Honegger's Concertino for piano and orchestra. The Paris of 1924 now seems more remote than the Paris of 1830. Time has added a certain faded charm to the music of a period when order was considered as anarchy, when "from Blues to sonatas, from foxtrots to melodies, from the 'Boeuf sur le Toit' to 'Les Mariés de la Tour Eiffel,' a new movement made itself felt." Mr. Walter Gieseking was responsible for the piano part of this piece of post-war antiquity and also for that of Strauss's "Burleske" for piano and orchestra which, too obviously, was written on a very dull day somewhere about 1885. The program informed us that in the "Burleske" there are no trombones, tuba or harps, but this list seemed scarcely comprehensive enough.

Is there a "cleverer" pianist today than Gieseking? One doubts it. His feats of virtuosity and memory are remarkable and how cleverly he adapts his style to composers of every period! But in the end the impression left is—cleverness. For the authority which springs from profound musical conviction—that hall-mark of the greatest interpretive art—we still have to go to an Artur Schnabel.

The vogue of Sibelius continues and the writers of analytical program notes are doing their topographical best. Finland, they keep telling us, is "the land of a thousand lakes" or "it is a cold region with dark and gloomy forests," and so forth. Its people are described as taciturn and melancholy and by the time one has finished reading about the "bleakness" and "starkness" of Sibelius's music, the prospect of listening to it is scarcely alluring. But those who have heard Sibelius know that quotations from Baedeker, even accompanied by maps and bright conversations about the Finnish weather, are poor guides to an understanding of his music. Happily, as Aristotle says, music expresses nothing but itself. The popularity of Sibelius is a curious sign of the musical times. Sir Thomas Beecham has given fine performances of the Second Symphony and "Tapiola."

Apart from the Royal Philharmonic Society concerts, one of the Courtauld-Sargent series should be mentioned, as it included Mozart's first Violin Concerto, composed at the age of 10. The original manuscript is said to be in two lines, one for the solo violin or the tutti, the other for the bass. It has been "edited" and orchestrated by Marius Casadésus. Rumor says that the cadenzas played by Miss Jelly d'Arányi are the work of Hindemith —a rumor which was not contradicted by one's ears. One could not help feeling that this Mozart-Casadésus-Hindemith concerto would have been better left in the library and its original two lines.

At the same concert a talented pianist, Mr. Beveridge Webster, played Bach's Piano Concerto in D minor and Poulenc's Concerto Choréographique, "Aubade," for piano and 18 instruments—a typical piece of Poulenc "blague."

Toscanini in Vienna

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

FOR the first time Toscanini has conducted the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, and he was, I believe, pleased with it. The reputation of this orchestra is not without foundation. It would be hard to find other strings of such sonority and beauty of tone, although wind of equal virtuosity might perhaps be found elsewhere. But its outstanding quality lies in the high artistic standard of its individual players and in the stylistic unity of their playing. They all come from the same school and have grown up in the same musical atmosphere.

This has, of course, its disadvantages. The Viennese are musical, but they have too much individuality to submit easily to discipline. Every conductor of Vienna orchestras has to combat this lack of restraint and precision. The Viennese school of strings, in particular, inclines to certain mannerisms of playing which are not always in good taste: too much vibrato, exaggerated portamento, and over-intensity of expression. Even our Philharmonic is not entirely free of these faults and it is here that the conductor has to exert a constraining influence. The artistic capacities of the Philharmonic are also handicapped by daily performances at the opera. A theatrical environment and frequent unrehearsed repertory performances are enough to dull the keen edge of the very finest orchestra.

Thus it happens that the Vienna Philharmonic does not always do itself justice, and we have to thank Toscanini for showing us what this orchestra is capable of. We heard a disciplined orchestra which played with extreme precision and clarity and, at the same time, all the Viennese charm and subtlety of tone. Toscanini did not so much subjugate the orchestra as allow it its own individuality and inspire it with his own artistic distinction. It is significant that his efforts were directed mainly toward moderation and differentiation.

The programs were made up entirely of well-known works: Beethoven's A major Symphony, Brahms's Symphony in F major and his "Haydn Variations," the "Meistersinger" Overture, "La Mer" by Debussy and "Pini di Roma" by Respighi. Everything was superb. The strongest impression that I got, however, was from Toscanini's interpretation of Brahms. We heard many performances of Brahms during this year's centenary, but none so Brahmsian as this latest performance of the Third Symphony. The certainty with which the Italian penetrated to the heart of the work was remarkable, for, surely, this music is typically German in the best sense. He succeeded better than those German conductors who still strive for external effects in a work that is intrinsically lyrical, ideal and restrained.

The orchestra was not accustomed to so decorous a performance, but it was a performance which corresponded exactly to the character of the work. The phrases were rounded off by the most delicate crescendos and there were nuances of tone which are usually heard only in chamber music. Toscanini took the opening of the symphony at a strikingly slow temp that permitted the graceful second theme—which sounds as if it came from one of Brahms's Lieder—to follow in a surprisingly natural manner. It had the effect of being more a consummation of, than—as it usually is—a contrast to what goes before.

Toscanini aroused more enthusiasm in Vienna than any other conductor. He is to conduct several of the Philharmonic concerts in the coming season and will also assist at the Salzburg Festival next summer.

Another important musical event was the Vienna première of Richard Strauss's new opera "Arabella." I consider this opera the best that the master has written during the last 15 years. The first act is full of wonderful music, and, from a theatrical standpoint, the construction is masterly and extremely effective. The second act suffers from serious weaknesses in the libretto—both action and music drag. The concluding act, particularly the last section, is again very successful.

The performance was brilliant. Clemens Krauss, who at the express wish of Strauss conducted the first performance in Dresden, has a peculiar faculty for this kind of music. Lotte Lehmann was wonderful as Arabella. Once more we were given a portrayal of an operatic character which, vocally and histrionically, was ideal. The whole cast, as well as the production and décors, reached the high artistic standard which the Vienna Opera has maintained in spite of difficult times.

A Renoir-Manet Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

ONE of the finest exhibitions of canvases by Renoir and Manet ever to be shown in America is now on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art as part of a series of monthly shows, made possible through a grant from the Carnegie Foundation for the furthering of art education.

The assembling of the exhibition was no small task. Some of the pictures were taken from the art section of the Chicago Exposition of Progress, while six museums, 12 private collections and the recent large Renoir exhibition at the Musée de L'Orangerie, Paris, were all tapped for contributions.

Three of the Renoir canvases, "Madame Henriot en Taravesti," a full length of a young, sandy-haired woman in gleaming silver dress against a dark red curtain; "Portrait de Mme. Caillebotte," a composition scintillating in delicate detail, and "Les Enfants de Catulle Mendès," a group portrait of three children with exquisitely painted hair, were all taken from the walls of the Paris show prior to its close that they might reach Philadelphia in time for the present exhibition.

The juxtaposition of work by such different yet equally compelling artists is an experience. One is made aware of general contrasts and similarities rather than of the paintings as individual works of art. Manet is revealed as the strong, structural painter, serious in approach to life, masculine in viewpoint and in art attack. Renoir is, par excellence, the colorist, gay, lilting, magnificent in his exquisite brush stroke and manipulation of detail. While Manet revels in such strong characterizations as the full-lengths of the two philosophers, "Le Chiffonier," the jovial, rotund "Le Bon Bock" and the strongly-hewn portrait of Victorine Meurend, Renoir finds prime interest in women of generous proportions and in all the delicate charm of softly figured dresses as in the "Portrait de Mme. Caillebotte."

From a technical standpoint there is great difference between the palette and brush stroke of Renoir and Manet. The former gained much from his knowledge of china painting, and produced a surface that few may equal. So clear, so exquisite, yet so thin is his color application that it will remain as brilliant 300 years hence as it is today, quite in the tradition of some of the Old Masters. Manet's canvases, on the other hand, are already going black.

A basic difference in approach toward subject matter and composition may also be noted in such contrasting canvases as Manet's "Le Bateau de Folkestone" and Renoir's "Moulin de la Galette." Manet sees mass, and uses the figure as part of a general mass conception. Renoir sees the lilt of individual figures, welds them into a crowd, and composes the crowd.

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Shakespeare at Chiswick Empire

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE Chiswick Empire, a large house holding 2000 persons, has, ever since I can remember it, been given over mainly to vaudeville and picture entertainment and can therefore have no following among serious playgoers. It was therefore a bold and praiseworthy scheme of Sir Oswald Stoll's to inaugurate there a season of Shakespearean repertory, with a bid for the necessary support throughout that vast area of Greater London, extending westward from Hammersmith. This is more than a solely commercial undertaking; since Sir Oswald himself takes a keen personal interest in the venture, and attends as spectator at each new production.

He is fortunate in having secured for his producer and leading man Mr. Anew McMaster, that sound Shakespearean actor whom Mr. Bridges Adams first brought prominently to the notice of English audiences by engaging him last summer for leads at Stratford-upon-Avon, where his imposing stage presence, pleasing voice and accomplished technique at once made him a favorite. He is supported, at Chiswick, by Mr. Eric Maxon, Mr. Kenneth Wicksteed and others from the Stratford company, and also by Mr. Charles Hickman, who was prominent last season at the Old Vic. Miss Diana Wilson is leading woman, seconded by Dame Sybil Thorndike's daughter, Miss Mary Casson, best known perhaps at present for her repeated successes as Wendy in "Peter Pan."

This company, however, is fluid; and Sir Oswald Stoll takes every opportunity to engage, whenever possible, such prominent Shakespearean actors as may chance to be available. Mr. Stanley Lathbury, for example, has been playing—at short notice—Grumio in "The Taming of the Shrew"; Mr. Ion Swinley is playing Iago to Mr. McMaster's Othello, and when "As You Like It" failed to attract at the Phœnix, that brilliant Rosalind, Miss Fabia Drake, with her Orlando, Mr. Maurice Colbourne, were both promptly booked for the Empire. These managerial methods necessarily preclude much rehearsal together; but players with Shakespearean experience can very soon adapt themselves. The two productions that I have seen, "Othello" and "The Shrew," went, all things considered, with remarkable smoothness. "Othello," Mr. McMasters tells me, has proved the best draw of them all.

Sir Oswald's experiment is an interesting one; and all will wish it well. I should much like to see a good popular repertory company permanently established at the Chiswick Empire. P. A.

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Ponzi Commands Lead in Pocket Billiard Battle

Triumph Over Mosconi Gives Philadelphian Four Victories

World Pocket-Billiard Championship

Player	W	L	HR	BG
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	4	0	69	8
James Caras, Wilmington	2	0	74	14
George Kelly, Philadelphia	3	1	48	16
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	2	1	80	6
F. I. Taberski, Schenectady	2	1	43	11
William Mosconi, Phil'del.	2	3	65	10
E. R. Greenleaf, New York	1	2	51	27
Pasquale Natalie, Chicago	1	2	56	41
Bennie Allen, Kan City, Mo	1	4	40	23
Charles Seaback, Astoria	0	4	65	

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, the Italian champion, took command of the standing in the world pocket-billiard championship last night when he triumphed over William Mosconi, the 19-year-old lad also from Philadelphia, 125 to 17, in 17 innings.

Ponzi's victory last night was his fourth with no defeats as compared with James Caras of Wilmington, Del., who retains second position with two games won and none lost.

At the end of the first five innings Ponzi held a comfortable lead of 27 to 12, and five frames later was out in front by 28 to minus four. At the end of the next two innings Mosconi suffered a penalty of 15 points, which gave him a score of minus 21. Aided by a high run of 29 in the next inning and a four, three, and a four in the next four frames, he managed to crawl up to 17 balls, while a 69 and an unfinished run of 10 carried Ponzi to the finish. The score by innings:

Ponzi—0 15 0 14s 0s 0 0 1 1 0s 0s 0 12 3 6s 69s 10—Total 125. Scratches 6. High run 69. Innings 17.

Mosconi—0 2 5 7s 0s 0s 1 0 0 0s 0s 0s 29s 4 3 0s 4—Total 17. Scratches 8. Penalty 30. High run 29. Innings 17.

In the first evening game, the veteran Frank Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., defeated a former champion, Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Mo., 125 to 95 in 11 innings. Taberski had a high run of 43 against 27 for Allen. The score by innings:

Taberski—0 10 26 0 0 0 16 1 10 43 21—Total 125. Scratches—2. High Run—43. Innings—11.

Allen—14 4 0 0 2 27 19 26 2 2—Total 95. Scratches—1. High Run—27. Innings—10.

His third straight victory was scored by Ponzi on Saturday when he scampered away from Allen, 125 to 50 in eight frames. Ponzi's unfinished run of 51 finished the contest. The score by innings:

Ponzi—17 11s 0s 14 7 20 7 51. Total—125. Scratches—2. High run—51. Innings—8.

Allen—0s 27 2s 1 0s 0 22 1. Total—50. Scratches—3. High run—27. Innings—8.

Taberski was defeated for the first time. The victor was Mosconi, 125 to 115 in 29 innings. Three runs of 21 or better put him out of Taberski's reach, though the latter clicked off 39 in the twenty-fifth frame. The score by innings:

Mosconi—0 1 1 7 0 7 0 0 21 13 0s 0 26 0 1s 0 0 0 0s 0 8 0 21s 3 0 0 16 0 5—Total—125. Scratches—4. High run—26. Innings—29.

Taberski—0 1 0 18 0 8 0 2s 8 0 0 0s 0 0 0 0 0 0 0s 0 0 0s 5 8 39 0s 11 0 20—Total—115. Scratches—5. High run—39. Innings—29. Georgia Veatch, Chicago, scorekeeper. Joseph Ferguson, New York, referee.

Smart defensive play in early innings enabled George Kelly of Philadelphia to defeat Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, 125 to 81 in 22 frames. Kelly on Saturday night had Rudolph shooting at nothing and going in the hole for eight frames. The score by innings:

Kelly—0 13 0 0 0 14 0 0 0 26 0 0 18 0 48 0 0 0 0 0 7 10. Total—125. Scratches—11. High run—48. Innings—22.

Rudolph—0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 16 0 36 0 15 9 0 0 3 0 0 24. Total—81. Scratches—11. Penalty—15. High run—36. Innings—21.

Macfarlane Wins Miami Open

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 11 (AP)—Willie Macfarlane, erstwhile Scot plasterer, today possessed the $2500 first-place money of the "ten grand" Miami Biltmore open. Shading par by one stroke on the final 18 for a 72-hole total of 288, he came in four strokes ahead of the field, breaking free of a three-way tie on the fifty-fourth. Runnerup was Johnny Revolta of Menominee, Mich., with a 292 to take the second position award of $1250, while Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., and Tommy Armour of Chicago split third and fourth money for $875 each when they finished with 294's. Ralph Guldahl of St. Louis, who, with Revolta, was tied with the winner at the fifty-fourth, blew up on the ensuing holes and finished with Al Watrous of Detroit with 295's. Johnny Goodman of Omaha led the Simon-pures with a 304 to win the Col. Henry L. Doherty trophy for the low-scoring non-professional.

Army's Schedule Hard

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 11 (AP)—United States Military Academy's 1934 football schedule, considered one of the hardest in years, was announced yesterday by Maj. L. Worsham, graduate manager of athletics. The schedule calls for 10 games, including contests with Yale at New Haven Illinois at Champaign and Harvard at Boston on successive Saturdays, Sept. 29. Washburn, Oct. 6, Davidson, 13, Drake, 20, University of the South (Sewanee); 27, Yale at New Haven. Nov. 3, Illinois at Champaign; 10, Harvard at Boston; 17, The Citadel; 24, Notre Dame at New York; Dec. 1 Navy (place undecided).

B. A. A. Meet at Garden

The Boston Athletic Association has announced that it will hold its forty-fifth annual invitation meet at the Boston Garden on Saturday, Feb. 10. At the same time it was announced that the classic F. H. Briggs Memorial dash has been lengthened 10 yards, and this year will be raced at 50 yards.

College Soccer Result

St. John's 3, Long Island U. 0.

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Shields Is Ranked No. 1 by Eastern Tennis Association

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Francis X. Shields of New York heads the men's ranking list issued by the Eastern Lawn Tennis Associaton, through its chairman, William M. Fischer. The association also announced its list for women, girls, juniors and boys.

Baroness Levi of New York and Rome, winner of five title tournaments last season, heads the women's ranking list, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. is second.

Gregory S. Mangin, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., J. Gilbert Hall and Manuel Alonso fill the first four places, in order, behind Shields.

The junior list is headed by Joseph L. Abrams and Lyman W. Grossman Jr. tops the boys' list, and Millicent Hirsch the girls'.

Powell W. Holbein, Percy L. Kynaston, S. Wallis Merrihew, Hugh P. Shilstone, A. F. von Bernuth and W. M. Fischer composed the ranking committee. The lists:

Men—Francis X. Shields, Gregory S. Mangin, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., J. Gilbert Hall, Manuel Alonso, R. Berkeley Bell, Richard T. Murphy, Eugene H. McCauliff, Frank Bowden and Herbert L. Bowman.

Women—Baroness Levi, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, Norma Taubele, Mrs. Carolyn S. Hirsch, Carolyn Roberts, Grace Surber, Mrs. William V. Hester, Alice C. Francis and Florence S. Leboutillier.

Juniors—Joseph L. Abrams, John B. Behr, William J. Simpson, Frank J. Rericha, Gerard B. Podesta, Alfred L. Jarvis, John W. Dietz, Harold Schein, Marvin Freudenheim and Stanley Pita.

Boys—Lyman W. Grossman Jr., Henry H. Daniels, Jack Totten, Peter M. Lauch 3d, Charles T. Maltmann, Robert A. Low, Merwin Kantrowitz; Joseph Fishback, Joseph Greenberg and Warren O. Cagney.

Girls—Millicent Hirsch, Helen Peterson, Sally Childress, Elsie Link, Marjette Argunbeau, Patricia Cummings, Billie Worth, Marie D'Italia, Janet Sykes, Nancy Zinaser.

Trojans Win From Washington 13 to 7

Two of the college football games which were played in the United States Saturday figured in championship races. University of Southern California defeated University of Washington in the last of the Pacific Coast Conference games, 13 to 7, and by so doing finished with a record of 4 won, 1 tied and 1 lost. Stanford and Oregon, which had closed their seasons previously, finished in a tie for first place with 4 victories and 1 defeat each. The Trojans come next in the standing as the result of having won and lost the same number of games, but with a tie also against their record.

In the Southeastern Conference Louisiana State University defeated University of Tennessee 7 to 0. This gave Louisiana State second place in the championship standing with 3 victories and 2 ties. Alabama finished first with 5 victories and 1 tie and, with Louisiana State, was the only undefeated team in the Conference race.

In an intersectional game St. Mary's of California defeated Southern Methodist University 18 to 6, while Richmond defeated Emory & Henry 13 to 0, it being the first defeat of the year for the losers.

Dodgers Book 24 Games

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced a schedule of 24 games during the spring training season. Batterymen of the club will report at Orlando, Fla., March 4 and the remainder of the team on March 11. The exhibition schedule, with some open dates yet to be filed, follows, the site being Orlando unless otherwise specified: March 17, Phillies; 18, Rochester; 20, Athletics at Fort Myers; 21, Phillies at Winter Haven; 22, Cincinnati at Tampa; 24 and 25, Montreal; 29, Giants; 31, Detroit; April 1 and 2, Athletics; 3 and 4; Red Sox; 5, Braves; 6 and 7, Browns; 8 and 9, Browns at Jacksonville; 10, Richmond at Richmond; 11, 12 and 13, Washington at Washington; 14 and 15, Yankees at New York.

Philadelphia Team Wins

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11 (AP)—Philadelphia won the Lockett Cup for the second successive year by defeating Boston and New York yesterday in the intercity squash racquets championship. In the morning the Philadelphia players defeated New York 6 to 1 and in the afternoon they put down Boston 4 to 3. Boston and Philadelphia were deadlocked at three matches apiece up to the final struggle of the day. Then Donald Strachan, No. 3 man on the Philadelphia team, posted a 15—3, 13—15, 18—15, 15—11, 15—8 victory over Ralph E. Stuart of Boston to clinch the honors. The feature work of the day was turned in by Neil J. Sullivan, Philadelphia ace, who defeated Beekman Pool, national champion,

Canadian Rugby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 11—The Canadian Rugby season was almost finished on Saturday. Toronto Argonauts, interprovincial champions, won the senior title by defeating Sarnia in the final, 4 to 3. St. Thomas defeated Montreal Westwards in the intermediate final at St. Thomas by 15 to 3, while Toronto Argonauts won the eastern Canada junior title by defeating Westwards in Montreal by 14 to 6 Calgary has challenged for the junior title and may play against the Argonaut juniors in this city next Saturday.

M. C. C. Holds Lead

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 11 (Canadian Press)—The touring Marylebone Cricket Club team held a long lead over the Bombay eleven at the end of the second day's play Saturday in their match. Scores were: Bombay 87 (Nichols three for 21, Clark two for 13, Verity three for 25); Marylebone 481 for eight declared (Jardine 102, Walters 54, Langridge 66, Gregory 148, Jamshed Ji six for 127).

Bowser Is Reappointed

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Dec. 11 (AP)—Malcolm E. Morrell, director of athletics at Bowdoin College, has announced that the athletic council has voted to recommend reappointment for three years of Charles W. Bowser as football coach. Bowser has served in that capacity for four years. At the same time the council voted to retain all other members of the athletic department.

Hovey Confirms Report

Vice-Commodore Chandler Hovey of the Eastern Yacht Club has confirmed a statement issued last week that he was engaged in forming a syndicate to finance the reconditioning of the sloop Yankee for defense of the America's Cup next September. The Yankee is laid up at the Herreshoff Yards at Bristol, R. I.

Bayer to Lead Harriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Dec. 11—Curtis F. Bayer '35, whose home is in Scarsdale, N. Y., has been elected captain of next year's cross-country team at Lehigh University, it was announced here yesterday.

Morrison Is Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., Dec. 11—A Philadelphia boy, Merrill Morrison '35, will captain the 1934 football team at Pennsylvania State College it was announced here yesterday. His position is halfback on the eleven.

Wants New Coaching Staff

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Dec. 11 (AP)—The University of North Carolina Athletic Council early yesterday decided that the contracts of Head Football Coach Collins, Line Coach Odell Sapp and Backfield Coach Al Howard would not be renewed.

College Squash Racquets

Princeton 7, Haddon Hall 0.

Green Victor Over Hanson, Ranked No. 7

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Leonard S. Green of the City Athletic Club made a strong bid for leading honors this season on Saturday, in the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament, by eliminating Frank R. Hanson Jr., Columbia University Club, No. 7 on the list, while the former Fraternity Club player stands at No. 12.

This places Green in the quarter-final round, where the only other player is Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, and former national champion, who advanced by defeating Frank A. Sieverman Jr. of the New York Athletic Club team, after a close battle, 15—10, 18—13.

Another upset was barely averted, when A. Hunt Marckwald Jr., of the Short Hills Club, was within a couple of points of victory in straight games from Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, No. 3 in the ranking, when extra points were needed in the second game after Marckwald had won the first. The score was 9—15, 18—13, 15—10. The summary:

Princeton Club Invitation Tournament
Second Round

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., won from R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, by default.

R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—8, 15—2.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated A. H. Marckwald Jr., Short Hills Club, 9—15, 18—13, 15—10.

F. A. Sieverman 3d, N. Y. A. C., defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 15—9, 15—12.

R. M. Kirkland, Elizabeth T. and C. C., defeated C. J. Mason, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—11.

Third Round

L. S. Green, City A. C., defeated F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., 15—6, 9—15, 15—10.

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., N. Y. A. C., 15—10, 18—13.

Tigers Increase Lead In Northwestern Race

Northwestern Professional Hockey League
Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Calgary	5	0	2	24	12	10
Portland	3	1	2	17	12	7
Seattle	2	1	1	7	7	5
Edmonton	2	0	5	16	27	4
Vancouver	1	0	3	6	12	2

Result Dec. 3

Portland 1, Calgary 0, overtime.

Result Dec. 5

Edmonton 3, Vancouver 1.

Result Dec. 7

Edmonton 3, Portland 2.

Result Dec. 8

Seattle 2, Portland 2, overtime.

Result Dec. 9

Calgary 8, Edmonton 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Dec. 11—Five games were clicked off in the Northwestern Hockey League during the past week, during which time Calgary Tigers took a firm hold on leadership and prairie fans saw their first glimpse of the 1933 brand. Calgary's rampaging Tigers were halted temporarily by Portland on Dec. 3, at Portland, when Jimmy Evans beat McCusker in an overtime battle to give the Buckaroos a 1-to-0 victory and undisputed possession of second place.

Edmonton Eskimos broke their string of defeats on Dec. 5 by stopping the Vancouver Lions, 3 to 1, at Vancouver. Keats, Gagne and Holmes were the snipers in the Eskimos' first league victory.

Edmonton completed its Pacific coast invasion by downing the strong Portland Buckaroos, 3 to 2, on Dec. 7. Gagne's overtime marker on Holmes' pass brought the Eskimos out of last place.

Seattle and Portland played to a 2-to-2 draw at Portland on Dec. 8. Stellar goalkeeping by Reaume and Venne featured the contest.

Calgary spoiled Edmonton's opening home game when the Bengals swamped the Eskimos, 8 to 5, Dec. 9, before 5000 fans. Savage, with three points, Gainor, Sutherland and Anderson with two each, were Calgary's point-getters. Gagne and Sheppard collected two points each to lead the losing team's scoring.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	6	2	5	24	33	14
Cleveland	6	1	4	29	26	13
Buffalo	4	4	3	25	19	12
Syracuse	6	0	5	26	19	12
Windsor	5	0	5	23	18	10
London	2	1	7	13	25	5

Results Dec. 9

Detroit 1, Buffalo 1, overtime.
Syracuse 1, Cleveland 0.

Result Dec. 10

Cleveland 4, Syracuse 3.

Cleveland Indians Second

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 11—Cleveland Indians, sensations of the International Hockey League this winter, with a hastily recruited team of cast-offs from other clubs, are in second place today. They scored a surprising 4-to-3 victory over Syracuse Stars here last night. As a result the Indians are now only one point behind the first-place Detroit Olympics. Roger Cormier got two goals, Reg Noble one, and Ranger one for Cleveland; Downie, Miller and Forslund scored for Syracuse. It was the sixth win of the season for Cleveland.

Olympics Hold Bisons to Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Dec. 11—Detroit Olympics held Buffalo Bisons to a 1-to-1 tie here Saturday night, despite the fact that they had only nine players in uniform. The Bisons have not been defeated in their own rink since March, 1932, when they lost a 3-to-2 game to Windsor Bull Dogs.

Syracuse Downs Cleveland, 1 to 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 11—Cleveland Indians lost their first home game of the 1933-34 International Hockey League season here Saturday night Syracuse Stars eked out a 1-to-0 decision over the locals in one of the most spectacular games of the season. Three thousand fans saw the game.

Kawal Succeeds Heuss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 11—A. P. Kawal '35, of Cicero, stay guard, was elected captain of the Northwestern University football team for 1934 at the annual banquet given by the Northwestern Club of Chicago. Kawal succeeds John S. Heuss '34 of Lansing, Mich., regular tackle.

Fullback Is Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — William Pollock '35, fullback, was recently elected captain of the Pennsylvania Military College 1934 football team He has been a regular on the Cadet eleven for the past two years.

College Football Results

Howard 6, Tampa 6.
Louisiana State 7, Tennessee 0.
Richmond 13, Emory-Henry 0
Southern California 13, Washington 7.
St. Mary's 18, Southern Methodist 6.

College Wrestling Results

Brooklyn P. I. 16½, Newark C. E. 12½.
W. and L. 31, Johns Hopkins 5.

College Fencing Result

Yale 12, Hartford F. C. 5.

Cheltenham Scores Second-Round Upset In English Football

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Cheltenham scored an upset in the second round of the competition for the association football cup Saturday by defeating Carlisle United of the third division of the English League 2 to 1 at Carlisle.

Besides Cheltenham only one other minor-league outfit won the right to continue in the third round in January, when all clubs of the first and second divisions of the English League get into the fray looking to the final at Wembley in April. That was Workington, which trounced Newport County 3 to 1.

Accrington Stanley upset the crack Bristol Rovers eleven by 1 to 0 and Crystal Palace eliminated Stockport County 2 to 1, at Stockport.

Three games were drawn and will be replayed.

In regular league play Sunderland defeated Arsenal 3 to 0 to tighten the race in the first division of the English League. Arsenal's loss and the 3-to-2 victory of Tottenham Hotspurs over Birmingham raised the later to within a point of the Gunners and leadership.

At the same time both Derby County and Huddersfield won their matches, leaving them in a tie for third place a single point back of Tottenham. Derby County beat Ashton Villa 2 to 0 while Huddersfield defeated Middlesbrough 2 to 1.

Grimsby Town strengthened its lead in the second division, beating Southampton 3 to 1 while the second-place holder, Blackpool, slipped three points back after tying Notts Forest in a scoreless encounter.

Third division fixtures were interrupted by the second round of the English cup, in which 28 of the third division clubs were engaged.

Motherwell hung up its eighteenth victory in the first division of the Scottish football league by trouncing Ayr United 5 to 2, thereby staying well in front of the race.

Glasgow Rangers, the league champions, hung on grimly five points back with a 4 to 0 victory over Queen's Park.

Boston A. A. Leads In Squash Racquets

Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association Standing
Class A

	Won	Lost	P.C
Boston A. A.	5	0	1.000
Harvard University	4	1	.800
Harvard Graduates	3	2	.600
Harvard Club	3	2	.600
Union Boat Club	2	3	.400
Neighborhood Club	2	3	.400
University Club	1	4	.200
Walkover Club	0	5	.000

Four matches were completed in the opening set of Class A contests in the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association race with Boston Athletic Association taking the lead as the result of a clean sweep of five victories over the Walkover Club at the Boston A. A. courts. Harvard University is in second place ir the standing, the Harvard team winning a 4-to-1 victory over University Club on the club courts.

Harvard Club, playing at home, defeated the Union Boat Club five by 3 to 2, while Harvard Graduates downed the Neighborhood Club of Quincy, 3 to 2, on the Harvard University courts.

Hobson Defeats Oertly

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Joseph O. Hobson, the surprise performer of the National Class C fall squash tennis tournament, representing the New York Athletic Club, on whose team he is No. 5, continued his upsetting way into the semifinal round on Saturday, on his home courts, by defeating Walter Oertly, No. 3 of the Mercury Foot five, by a score of 4—15, 15—8, 15—10; while E. P. Field, the young newcomer from Short Hills Club, reached the same place in the lower half of the draw, by eliminating R. E. Connolley, Harvard Club, 15—5, 15—4. Two matches to complete the third round were also played, in which Joseph J. Lordi, the New York Athletic Club leader, defeated another member of the team, F. R. Lawson, 15—10, 15—11; and Gerard T. Baxter, Crescent Athletic, Hamilton Club star, and winner of this event last year, when it was restricted to novices, put out Richard L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, 15—3, 17—15. Lordi will encounter David H. Finck, City Athletic Club, who recently defeated him in a team match on the Athletic Club courts, on Tuesday, and Baxter will have Denning Miller of Harvard Club for his next opponent, also on Tuesday. Team matches prevent play today.

Awards Made at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 11—Twenty major football letters have been awarded at University of Chicago, it is announced by Coach C. D. Shaughnessy. Twelve won letters for the first time. They are as follows: John L. Baker '35 and Robert Perrets '36 of Chicago; Edward R. Cullen '35 of Wilmette, Ill.; William E. Berg '34 of Oblong, Ill.; Jay J. Berwanger '36 of Dubuque, Iowa; Ewald B. Nyquist '36 of Rockford, Ill.; Lloyd M. Bush '34 of Fullerton, Calif.; Robert B. Deem '36, Barton L. Smith '36 and J. R. Wells '36 of Long Beach, Calif., and William Langley '36 and John W. Rice '36 of Dallas, Texas. Those who added 1933 letter to previous awards were: Thomas E. Flynn '35 of Redwood Falls, Minn.; Wayne E. Rapp '34 of Long Beach, Calif.; Walter Manelkis '34, Vinson Sahlin '34 and Robert G. Wallace '34 of Chicago; Ellmore C. Patterson '35 of Western Springs, Ill.; John R. Womer '35 of Oak Park, Ill., and Peter Zimmer '34 of La Grange, Ill.

National Hockey League

United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	7	1	4	28	25	15
Chicago	6	1	5	15	14	13
Boston	6	0	6	27	25	12
Rangers	4	2	4	15	14	10

Canadian Division

Toronto	9	1	2	45	18	19
Canadiens	6	1	6	23	24	13
Ottawa	5	0	7	25	23	10
Montreal	3	3	6	20	32	9
Americans	1	3	7	20	43	5

Results Dec. 9

Boston 4, Americans 2.
Toronto 1, Chicago 0.
Rangers 4, Canadiens 2.

Results Dec. 10

Ottawa 5, Americans 3.
Detroit 3, Montreal 1.

Nebraska Squad Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb.—Twenty members of the 1933 University of Nebraska football squad, winners of the "Big Six" Conference championship, were given major letters. They are: Leland Copple '34, Lee Penney '34, J. W. Robey '34, B. N. Kilbourne '34, Bernard Scherer '35, James W. Milne '34, ends; G. J. O'Brien '34, W. W. Pflum '35, J. R. Thompson '36, tackles; C. R. Bishop '34, W. H. DeBus '34, E. R. Hubka '34, guards; Franklin O. Mier '34, center; B. E. Masterson '34, G. H. Sauer '34, H. C. Boswell '34, G. D. Leione '36, J. T. Miller '34, B. R. Parsons '35, J. W. Williams '36, backfield men, and Rex Clemons '34, Concordia, Kan., student manager.

Coleman to Pilot St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Bob Coleman, manager of the Beaumont club of the Texas League the last two years, will pilot St. Paul of the American Association next season, President R. J. Connery has announced.

College Hockey Results

Princeton 6, M. I. T. 3
Yale 7, St. Nicholas 3.

Argonauts Win A Close Victory In Senior Rugby

Defeat Sarnia 4 to 3 for Canadian Title on Ice and Snow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARNIA, Ont., Dec. 11—Toronto Argonauts, champions of the Interprovincial Rugby Union and conquerors of Winnipeg, Western Canada champions, captured the Canadian senior rugby title on Saturday by defeating the local Imperials, Ontario champions, by 4 to 3, on an ice and snow-covered field. It was a close struggle all the way. Sarnia scored two singles in the second quarter and Argonauts went into the lead when Burns kicked a field goal from placement in the third period, but another single on Stirling's kick evened the score.

A fumble by Hayes, two successive first downs and a kick to the deadline by Box gave Argonauts the winning point. In the closing minutes, Perry took a forward pass from Parsaca and was tackled seven yards out, but play was called back to center, where he had stepped out of touch on his run.

In the first half, Sarnia had an edge on the play, due to the extension runs of Hayes and Perry, who also ran the ball back good distances on kicks.

It closed a great season for Argonauts. After losing their first two games to Montreal and Ottawa, they then won their next four to tie Montreal for the title. They defeated Montreal in a two-game playoff, and then defeated Winnipeg and Sarnia. In each of their last eight games they were faced with the necessity of winning or losing their chances for a title. The summary:

Argonauts		Sarnia
Moore, ro		lo, Manore, Welsh
Cutler, Stephenson, lo		ro, Reeve, McKay
Tindall, rm		lm, Baker
Burns, lm		rm, Rutman, Parsons
McNichol, Staunton, ri		li, Butler
Palmer, li		ri, Spears, Clark
Wright, s		s, Malloy
Mullan, qb		qb, Hayes
Taylor, rhb		lhb, Perry
Box, chb		chb, Stirling, Patterson
Morris, Munro, lhb		rhb, Brown, Parsaca
Smith, Griffiths, fw		fw, Harris

Score—Argonauts 4, Sarnia 3. Field goal—Burns for Argonauts. Rouges—Stirling 2 and Brown for Sarnia. Kick to deadline—Box for Argonauts. Referee—H. Degruchy, Toronto. Umpire—J. McKelvey, Hamilton. Head lineman—W. Bowman, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Giants and Bears Win Regular Season Finals

National Football League Final Standing

Club	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Chicago Bears	10	1	2	.833
New York	11	0	3	.786
Brooklyn	5	1	4	.556
Portsmouth	6	0	5	.545
Boston	5	2	5	.500
Green Bay	5	1	7	.417
Philadelphia	3	1	5	.375
Pittsburgh	3	2	6	.333
Cincinnati	3	1	6	.333
Chicago Cardinals	1	1	9	.100

Results Dec. 10

Chicago Bears 7, Green Bay 6.
New York 20, Philadelphia 14.

Newman Stars for Giants

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11 (AP)—Harry Newman and his New York Giants defeated the Philadelphia Eagles, 20 to 14, on a snow-covered field yesterday, but the eastern champions of the National Professional Football League had a battle on their hands. Newman, former Michigan ace, opened the scoring for the Giants with a touchdown in the second period and kicked the extra point. Newman, the league-leading passer, completed eight out of 16 yesterday to boost his total to 53 out of 135. This gives him a season total of 968 yards gained by forward passes. The Giants made eight first downs to three for the Eagles.

Ronzani Scores for Bears

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP)—The Chicago Bears clinched the right to meet the New York Giants here next Sunday in the final championship game for the National Professional Football League title yesterday by defeating the Green Bay Packers, 7 to 6. Yesterday's battle was filled with thrills as the Bears beat the Packers for the third straight time this season. On the opening kickoff, Hinkle of the Packers ran 95 yards, but Bears held on their own five-yard line. The Bears scored their winning touchdown in the second period when Molesworth threw a 20-yard pass to Ronzani, who dodged over five yards more for the touchdown. Manders kicked the point.

College Basketball Results

Armour Tech 27, Chicago 22.
Boston 23, Clark 19.
Brooklyn 26, Manhattan 17.
C. C. N. Y. 41, Baltimore 21.
Colgate 41, Hobart 18
Columbia 28, St. Francis 27.
Concordia 34, St. Norbert's 14.
Creighton 58, South Dakota 26.
Dana 41, St. John's 13.
Dartmouth 34, Crimson Indep. 30.
Detroit Tech 14, W. Ontario 10.
Earlham 29, Findlay 16.
Fordham 37, Cooper Union 9
Hudson 33, Dana J. V. 25.
Indiana C. 32, Butler 31.
Indiana 24, De Pauw 16.
Illinois S. N. 28, Milwaukee T. 23.
Iowa S. T. 34, Grinnell 33.
Kentucky 41, Georgetown (Ky) 12.
Lafayette 39, Alumni 35.
Long Island 67, Panzer 18.
Luther 37, Cornell 18.
Marquette 41, Lawrence 10.
Michigan State 28, Michigan 25.
Missouri 26, St. Louis 23.
Northeastern 37, Brown 36.
Notre Dame 28, Northwestern 24.
Ohio Wesleyan 34, Ohio State 23.
Oshkosh (Wis.) T. 37, Michigan Tech 19.
Oswego T. 57, Arnold 32.
Pennsylvania 38, St Joseph's 26.
Pittsburgh 34, Georgetown 31.
Princeton 39, Lehigh 17.
Rutgers 26, Trenton Teachers 22.
South Dakota S. 30, Sioux Falls 28.
Springfield 33, East Stroudsburg 30.
Stout 33, Concordia, St. Paul, 27.
St. Pauls 32, Central Missouri 27.
Union 35, Middlebury 31.
Upsala 38, Montclair T. 17.
Vermont 28, McGill 22.
Virginia (Minn.) T. 55, Bemidji T. 25.
Wheaton 42, George Williams 28.

Boston Wins Clark Cup

MONTREAL, Dec. 11 (AP)—Climaxing seven years' racquets play between the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club and the Montreal Racket Club for the Harry Clark Cup, the Americans gained final possession of the trophy Saturday by winning all five matches on the Montreal courts. For six years the two clubs had each won their home matches. Boston this year, however, managed to break the home-victory streak and take the handsome cup by four victories in seven years. Annual competition between the clubs will continue, however, as Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson presented a new cup for a further series of seven annual contests. Colonel Molson played on several Montreal teams during the past few years. In Boston's clean sweep of Saturday's matches they met their best competition in the second and third matches. George D. Huband and Geoffrey H. Turpin, Montreal, made a strong showing to lose, 18—7, 7—15, 8—15, 17—15, 15—12, to R. W. Greenough and Charlie Bavena, Boston. Another keenly-fought match was between Harry C. Clark, donor of the cup, and Roger W. Cutler, Boston, against Arthur H. Chipman and Philip MacKenzie which went five games.

Hungarians Win Title

PARIS, Dec. 11 (AP)—Barna and Szabados of Hungary Saturday won the men's doubles title of the international table-tennis championship, defeating Glanz and Haxy of Czechoslovakia, 21—11, 21—13, 21—15. Marcus Schussheim of the United States was eliminated in the third round of singles by Oschin of Latvia, 20—22, 21—11, 21—15, 21—19.

Short Hills, Essex Teams Win in Class B

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—The New Jersey division of the metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship got under way over the week-end, with Short Hills Club and Essex Club the victorious teams, on their home courts. Essex Club defeated Montclair Athletic Club, 4 to 1, while only four matches were played at Short Hills, against Elizabeth Town and Country Club, all four going to the home club. The fifth match, though it cannot affect the result, will be played this afternoon, for the purposes of record, between John R. Montgomery of Short Hills and Milo H. Westerfield Jr., Elizabeth. The summary:

Essex Club 4, Montclair A. C. 1

J. B. Scheerer Jr., Essex, defeated F. G. Charshee, 15—11, 15—6.

B. M. Shanley, Essex, defeated E. L. Winpenny, 15—5, 17—16.

P. B. Lawrence, Essex, defeated W. W. Cole, Montclair, 15—12, 12—15, 15—8.

J. P. Callanan, Montclair, defeated Carl Good, 15—13, 15—6, 15—11.

Paul Scheerer, Essex, defeated Joseph Ferguson, 15—3, 15—7.

Short Hills Club 4, Elizabeth T. & C. 0

Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills, defeated J. H. De Raismes, 13—15, 15—7, 18—15.

G. A. Lewis, Short Hills, defeated Pitser Miller, 15—7, 15—8.

Edgar A. Clark, Short Hills, won from W. A. Mackey, by default.

A. H. Marckwald Jr., Short Hills, defeated Ludlow Vand

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

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LONDON—Hours practitioner's office; moderate HOGG, Premier House, 150 Southampton Row, W. C. 1.

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PHOTOGRAPHY

ATTRACTIVE CHILDREN will be photographed gratis by ARTIST for his EXHIBITION, Abercorn 2175, 3b Warwick Ave., London, W. 2.

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ENGLAND

LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Temple Bar 1364 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
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LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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Your friends are satisfied—ask them
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LONDON
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LONDON

LONDON
(Continued)

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Phone Silverthorn 1192 Quick motor deliveries

SEE NEXT PAGE

LONDON

LONDON E.—Chingford
(Continued)

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High Road
CHISWICK W.4

Daily Features

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry B. Stone.)

The first newsreel was the Pathe Weekly which began in 1910 and is now known as the Pathe News.

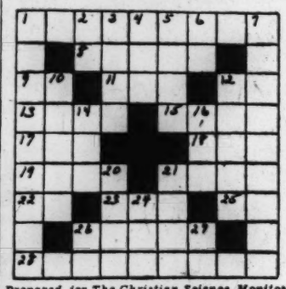
Charles G. Bush, famous cartoonist, acquired by the New York World from the Herald in 1897, was educated at Annapolis Naval Academy.

Leaders in the newspaper attack on the graft in Grant's administration and on Grant himself were the Chicago Tribune, the Springfield Republican, the New York Tribune and other newspapers.

Stereotyping was invented in 1731 by William Ged of Scotland.

The leading character in David Graham Phillips' "The Great God Success" was suggested by the career of Joseph Pulitzer.

Junior Cross-Word No. 51



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Bases.
8—Hints in the solution of a mystery.
9—Towards.
11—Mineral spring.
13—Article.
15—Estimate.
15—To dissolve.
17—Anglo-Saxon money of account.
18—Popular name for Yale.
19—Adjoining.
21—To crowd.
23—Paid public notice.
25—Every one.
25—The smallest of the U. S. belongs to this group (abbr.).
26—Sleeping vision.
28—Frugal manager.

Down

1—Support
2—District of Columbia (abbr.).
3—Other.
4—To take supper.
5—Beasts harnessed together.
6—While.
7—Thought.
10—Rowed.
12—Middle name of Poe, the poet.
14—Assessment.
16—Employed at (suffix.)
20—Small mountain lake.
21—A shell fish.
24—The Lion.
26—To act.
27—Musical note.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

IRELAND

BELFAST

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"READY TO WEAR"
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IRELAND

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MICROSCOPES
12 SUFFOLK ST., DUBLIN

Pict-O-Grams

1
What is the oldest inhabited city in the world?
Does a porcupine throw his quills?
3.
Which door has its brace running in the proper direction?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Answers Appear Elsewhere in the Page

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Trade Journal Ideas

ONE might have trouble making anyone believe that money could be picked up off the streets today, but this is what I did: I walked around our downtown district for trade journal ideas. I saw in one grocer's window a lot of big rubber balls. I discovered that a soap firm was experimenting with them as premiums to stimulate soap sales. This idea written up in detail brought me ten dollars from a trade paper that deals in premium ideas.

I interviewed a hardware merchant on his best-selling articles and found them to be his athletic stock. I sold this idea to a hardware trade journal. I got a paint idea, a druggist's idea of giving goldfish with purchases, a grocer's method of holding a scooter parade and a paint dealer's idea for increasing his trade. I realized fifty dollars from my walk about town.

M. C. R.

An Artistic Touch

AN ARTISTIC woman, clever with paints and brushes, decided to put her talent to use. She purchased boxes of very fine stationery, note papers, cards, etc., at season close-outs. These high-grade papers she decorated delicately and artistically with a spray of wild roses, a few Shasta daisies, or some such dainty flowers.

She showed her wares to people interested in unusual things and found a ready sale. Anyone interested in doing likewise could make attractive place cards, gift tags appropriate for the varying seasons or occasions, etc. Miss H-L. H. P.

Brevities

Humorist: Loose change in men's pockets, says a tailoring note, soon spoils the shape of their clothes. Still, most wives are very thoughtful and take care that that sort of thing doesn't happen.

Saturday Evening Post: Radio comedians have the women of this country on a spot. The ladies either have to laugh at a joke or admit that they are old enough to have heard it before.

Detroit News: A lot of men are beginning to enjoy golf again, now that they have some business to neglect.

Arkansas Gazette: These are days when the sports pages feature the skin of the pig and the market pages the rest of the critter.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The Byrd base in the antarctic is to have a post office. The Democratic leader in that district must certainly have a pull.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Man Who Went Up Higher

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

ONCE upon a time, there was a man who boarded a train at Buffalo. And he inquired of the Agent for a Lower Berth, and the Agent said, Yes. We Have No Lowers. But he sold unto the man a ticket for Upper Five. And the man from Buffalo entered the train, and gave his ticket unto the Pullman Conductor, and the Conductor punched it, and gave unto him his Identification Slip, and went his way. And when the Porter came through, he inquired of the man, saying, Wilt thou have thy Berth made Down? And he said, I will, and I desire to go to bed straightway, and my Berth is Number Five. And the Porter made down Lower Five, for he had not seen the Ticket, and the man did not tell him.

For the man said within himself, I like not to go upstairs, and there is no one in sight for the Lower, therefore will I take what cometh my way, and I will rejoice in Lower Five.

Now at Cleveland I got on the train, at the hour of One O'clock in the morning. And I handed the Conductor a Ticket, and the same was for Lower Five. And the Conductor punched it, and I said Good Night, and he bade me the same, and he said, They Berth is ready; now, therefore, Go to it.

But the Porter scratched his head, and said unto me, Boss, there is one man in Lower Five already. And I said unto the Porter, Take that matter to the Conductor, while I go and brush my teeth.

And presently I heard sounds as it were of a Reluctant Man, waking from his Sleep under Duress, and of the Porter removing his sheets and pillows and blankets into an Upper Berth. And I went not nigh unto them until all was quiet. And I went not out into the Car until the Porter came and said, They berth is all ready, sir. And I went to bed. And I heard a Restless and Wrathful man above me, vainly endeavoring to get to sleep again. But I did not listen to him long, neither did I greatly pity him, for that he had Butted In for the hope of getting what did not belong to him. Neither did I waste time hating him, for that he did me no harm, and got just what was Coming to him, with the added inconvenience of being wakened out of his sleep, which would not have happened if he had taken what was his own at the Outset.

Now this have I witnessed in Various Ways and at Divers Times, that it is better for a man that he accept what is his in life and stay there and rest in the Lord until there come occasion for him to change. Else may the Pullman Porter along life's highway come unto him, and say, Friend, thou art attempting to secure a Red Slip ride on a Yellow Slip. Therefore, awake thou that sleepest, and Go Up Higher.

And that is not a cheerful message at One A. M.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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In all our experience
no matter where we
have ever been we do
not think we ever knew
a man who was actually
so ready to help a fri-
end who had got himself
into difficulties which
pressed him kind of
hard

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

The more I thought of Sponge's and my plan to give the Boss a Christmas present, the better I liked it—
And today I went down to the Busy Boulevard and looked at the toys in some of the big win-dows—
Then I went into one of the stores and there I saw toys and things galore—
But what interested me most was a boy about the size of my Boss—He was looking at a toy airplane, and I said to myself—"Hm-m—we might get one of those for the Boss"—
I scooted home to see what Sponge thought about it—

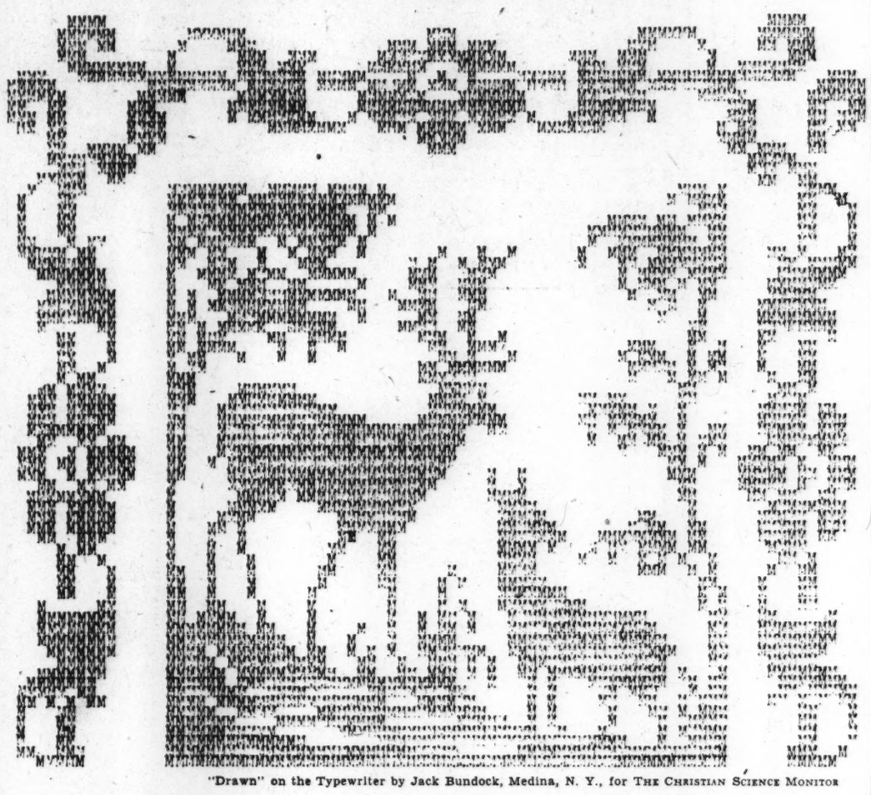
By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HE WHO has conferred a kindness should be silent; he who has received one, should speak of it.—SENECA.

Today's Typ-O-Graph



"Drawn" on the Typewriter by Jack Bundock, Medina, N. Y., for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The typewriter artist takes us into a wild animal sanctuary and leaves us with a hope that the open season for deer will some day be shortened to a tenth of a second. We have always thought that these noble animals look much better standing up than strung out along a mighty hunter's automobile fender.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Christmas poem (Mrs. V. A.)—The correspondent writes:

Some years ago I heard a poem read over the radio wherein different creatures of the barnyard were telling what they had brought to the Christ child. I can remember only a line or two, and they seem to run as follows:

I gave him my manger for his bed . .
I gave him my down to pillow his head.

I would greatly appreciate it if you could supply me with this poem.

While this department is undertaking a search, perhaps some reader can supply the poem.

Neither, nor (Miss P. R. S.))—The correspondent submits for discussion the following statement from I Sam. 21:8: "I have neither brought my sword nor my weapons with me."

Perhaps the Hebrew language is not so particular as is the English language with regard to the constructions which follow the correlative conjunctions "neither" and "nor," "either" and "or"; so it would be idle to attribute poor grammar to David. But in English, "correlative conjunctions should be followed by coördinate sentence elements; if a predicate follows the first, a predicate should follow the second; if a modifier the first, a modifier the second, and so on" (Woolley: "New Handbook of Composition," p. 108).

After studying the foregoing rule, the student can readily correct the following sentence:

He neither lived in Chicago nor in New York.

The simple remedy, of course, is to transpose "lived" and "neither," so that the adverbial phrases "in Chicago" and "in New York" can follow the correlatives.

So, too, with the passage cited: If "neither" and "brought" were transposed, similar constructions would follow the correlatives, and the statement would read: "I have brought neither my sword nor my weapons with me."

We believe it would be better to attribute a momentary lapse to the translators than to the sweet singer of Israel.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pop Concert Conductor

Arthur Fiedler, popular conductor of Boston's pop concerts, was once a camel leader in Egypt.

More Speed Predicted

Prof. Auguste Piccard predicts that airplanes will soon travel 600 miles an hour.

Plenty of Advice

The 1930 census revealed that there were 160,605 lawyers, judges, and justices in the United States.

Seems Like a Lot

Up in Strong, Maine, there is a factory which turns out approximately 50,000,000 toothpicks daily.

Coast-to-Coast Telephone

Coast-to-coast telephone service between New York and San Francisco was inaugurated on Jan. 25, 1915.

First Photograph

Although issued annually for the past 143 years, the Old Farmer's Almanac is publishing its first photograph in its 1934 edition. It is a picture of Calvin Coolidge.

State Flowers No. 10

Courtesy of Photo Flowers to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wyoming: Indian Paint Brush

"A STRANGE little flower with a sun-kissed nose; without any perfume, yet red as a rose," is the description of this blossom given by A. V. Hudson. "Did some Indian maiden plant you here, in the footprint left by the hoof of a deer?"

But, regardless of its origin, Wyoming's Legislature adopted it without question in 1917. It isn't the most abundant bloom in the State, nor even the handsomest, but it was doubtless selected because it is the most widely dispersed, though probably the least known, of all shy native plants.

"Some species are very abundant in the mountains in late July," writes Gov. Leslie A. Miller, "and in August as well. These run in many different colors from almost white to yellow of several shades and then into pinks, purples and scarlets." The one in the illustration is a dull scarlet, and that is the usual order.

Wyoming has an unusual slogan as well as a truly distinctive floral queen —"Stop roaming; try Wyoming—Healthy, Wealthy, Growing Wyoming."

In Lighter Vein

—New Yorker

"I thought so! You're one of those rare types that looks just as good in either a foulard or a moiré."

Courteous

They tell this story of Joe Sacks. Recently he was having a musical comedy read to him by an unblushing young author. Every now and then, when the dramatist released a joke, Sacks would solemnly raise his hat.

When asked the reason for this, he said, "I always raise my hat to old friends."

But Not Gnarled

Goofus: "I would like to see a dogwood cane."

Clerk: "Yes, sir; one with the bark on it?"—*Pathfinder.*

In Full

First Student (writing home): "How do you spell 'financially'?"

Second Student: "F-i-n-a-n-c-i-a-l-l-y; and there are two r's in 'embarrassed'."

Watch Your Words

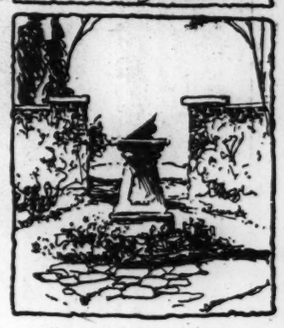
The village choir boys had decided to form a cricket team, and appointed their junior member honorary secretary.

In due course the youngster appealed to the curate for support.

This is how his letter ended:

"And we should be very pleased, sir, if you would allow us the use of the bats which the choir men say you have in the belfry!"—*Hollywood Citizen.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Broken Rule

(Los Angeles Evening Herald)

Los Angeles

IN ONE of the big corporations the workers are very strict in their office rules. One rule is that no solicitor shall be permitted to enter the building. And it is a rule that had never been broken.

But the other day a round-faced little boy made his appearance in one of the big offices that are beehives of activity.

He was selling candy. The girls warned him that he would be escorted to the door if discovered.

"Aw, please," he begged. "I won't bother anybody, and I'll be awful quiet."

He was such a clean, earnest, quiet little fellow that nobody had the heart to say no. Everybody pretended to ignore him. But many a nickel changed hands and many a candy bar was surreptitiously slipped into a desk drawer.

Suddenly that entire office held its breath in suspense. The little fellow had quietly opened the door of a private office and disappeared into the confines beyond.

The executive who occupied that private office was a very business-like and efficient person whom the office force frequently referred to as the "human adding machine."

They waited an explosion, but nothing happened.

Afterward, the executive's secretary told them the story. She was taking dictation when the little candy boy appeared.

The executive stared at him as though he were an apparition.

"How did you get in here?" he boomed.

"I just came myself. I'm selling chocolate bars, and they're awful nourishin', and raisins, and they have lots of iron in them," replied the youngster.

"It's against our rules to have anybody selling anything in these offices," admonished the executive.

"Yes, sir, I know it. But I'm different, because I don't bother anybody, sir. If they say no, I just go on. If you don't want a candy bar, I'll go right away."

The executive looked at him.

"I suppose you've got the same hard luck story the other kids have —starving mother and brothers and sisters?"

"No, sir; we ain't starving. We have a hard time. That's why I'm selling candy. But we don't talk about it to strangers."

The boy turned away.

"Wait a minute, kid," said the executive. "I'll take some of your candy. You can come back again if you don't bother people. Now get out."

His manner was abrupt, but he and the boy smiled at each other, and now the little fellow has a list of steady customers in that big firm that has broken its iron rule for one small boy.

Pict-O-Grams

ANSWERS'

1. Damascus.
2. No.
3. The left door.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 17, at 3
Christmas Song Festival
The People's Chorus OF NEW YORK
L. CAMILIERI Conducting
Tickets $2, 1.50, $1, 50c at 41 E. 42 St. Tel. VAn.3-8476 & Carnegie Hall Box Office. (Steinway)

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEO. M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATS. THURS. AND SAT., 2:20

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d Street, West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

BOSTON, MASS.

PLYMOUTH Last Week
TREMENDOUS HIT
'One Sunday Afternoon'
With Original N. Y. Cast
Direction of Leo Bulgakov

TREMONT TEMPLE Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
SWEDEN LAND OF THE VIKINGS
in Natural Color with Narrative and Music
Seats 40c, 50c, 70c Includes Tax

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

British Liberalism in Peril

NO CAREFUL observer of the political position in Great Britain can be unaware that the very existence of the Liberal Party is in danger. It was ominous that no excitement followed Sir Herbert Samuel's announcement that he, with his little bloc of thirty-one Liberal members, proposed to cross the floor of the House of Commons and offer formal opposition to the Government. A decision which a few years ago would have been regarded as a fateful event in the political life of the nation causes today no more than a ripple of gossip and some sad comment on the decline of Liberalism. A party which from 1906 to 1914 kept in power one of the most brilliant governments of modern times is now threatened with extinction.

How is this strangely rapid eclipse to be accounted for? It is hardly sufficient to blame the war and the quarrels between leaders which it occasioned. That the decline is due to some larger cause is indicated by the waning influence of Liberalism in most countries of the world.

Yet it has left its ineffaceable mark on England and the whole world. Born in the spirit of resistance to tyranny and privilege, it assumed its essential character when it took its stand on the rights of all men to freedom and equality of opportunity. In England it drew the Nonconformists into its ranks by championing the cause of freedom of conscience and the equal civic status of all religious sects. It prepared the way for the emancipation of the masses by widening the suffrage, by freeing the press from "taxes on knowledge," and by providing free elementary education for all children. It stood for freedom of trade in the sphere of economics.

Abroad, it supported the rights of struggling nationalities. It favored a policy of peace and smaller armaments. Both its foreign policy and its domestic social policy were dominated by the idea that there is such a thing as conscience in public life, and that the ideal of statesmanship is to satisfy the just aspirations of the masses. Liberalism was always something more than a policy. It was the spirit of humanism in political affairs through which, by stages, and without violence, society was to build up conditions for the living of the best life by the largest number of citizens.

It has been suggested that Liberalism has succeeded so well that its tasks, within the limits of the existing order of society, are now finished; that it has won for Englishmen all the civic privileges; that it has converted nearly all Englishmen, including Conservatives, to its Liberal point of view; and that there is no further reason for its separate existence. Government, during the last century, was necessarily rather government *for* the people than *by* the people. Since the Liberals have emancipated the masses, is it not natural that the latter should now desire to govern for themselves? The Labor Party could never have existed without the Liberal Party, but now that it exists it is ready to supplant it.

That is what is happening. The Liberal Party is being squeezed out, at this moment of history, between the upper and nether millstones of a Liberalized Conservatism and an extreme Labor Party. And there seems real danger that under this pressure the organization of the Liberal Party, as a party, may be smashed. But it is unbelievable that Liberalism will perish with it. For just as there is likely to be always a conservative element in society standing for privilege, with which the more generous spirits cannot identify themselves, so on the Labor side there seems to be a bitterness of class feeling which is equally alien to the higher patriotism. The Liberal spirit has woven itself so closely into the very texture of the English character that, whatever may be the fate of the official party organization, it is inconceivable that what is most characteristic of it will cease to play its part in public life.

A Boon to Future Vacationists

FUTURE generations of vacationists will not be unmindful of the advantages made available through the Public Works Administration. A total of $50,000,000 has been allotted for the construction and improvement of roads and trails in the national forests and national parks. This fund will make possible the opening up of countless new vistas to untold thousands of vacation-bound motorists in years to come.

The national parks and national forests already are sought by those who wish to get far away from the constricting influence of urban life and to revel in the freedom of the great outdoors. The Federal Government has set aside vast tracts for this and other purposes. Now, with the generous appropriations, these areas will be made more accessible, without, however, any corresponding diminution in their primitive appeal.

The national forests especially are attractive to those who want really primitive nature. In the national parks some of the material comforts of civilization are present in the form of lodges, stores, and the like. But in the forests there are few man-made conveniences.

Assurances are given that the building and improvement of existing trails will not alter the primitive character of these preserves, but simply make them rather more accessible to the nation's city-bound millions who can find in them peace and rest and quiet.

Uncle Sam, Banker

NEARLY 1300 banks in the United States have taken Uncle Sam into "partnership" by selling preferred stock or capital notes to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, according to Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC. In so doing they have received $425,000,000 to add to their reserves and to enable them to make loans more freely or put them in better position to enter the new deposit insurance corporation.

An incidental point made by Mr. Jones is interesting for the contrast it affords to the situation of some months ago. This is his statement that a number of banks have found it to their advantage to advertise the fact that the Government is one of their stockholders. In the earlier stages of the RFC there was an effort for complete secrecy as to whether a bank was borrowing from that institution, it being felt that public knowledge of such a loan would be taken as indication of weakness and might start a run. On the contrary such a linking of resources seems now to be taken as an indication of strength and of permanent backing.

The question most frequently asked by laymen and probably harbored in the backs of the minds of bankers is whether this presages an entrance of the Federal Government into the banking business which will result eventually in that extreme of socialization, the taking over not merely of railroads and powerhouses but also of finance.

Bankers have sat in at enough reorganizations and foreclosures to know that whoever puts money into a business usually takes a lien on it, and if things go badly is likely to exercise the lien. The preferred stock issued by the National City Bank of New York carries surprising powers, but may be taken by present stockholders, the RFC acting merely as underwriter. State banks in New York issue capital notes rather than preferred stock because of this question of control. The expectation is, however, that the Government will remain a silent partner, and the entry of the metropolitan banks into the credit expansion plan gives it great impetus.

The purpose of the agreement is not so much to make Uncle Sam a partner in the banks as to make the banks a partner with Uncle Sam in restoring adequate financing for stimulation of trade and industry. This is the partnership which the banks and the RFC have accepted. If the deflation of credit and the stalling of the financial machinery had been allowed to go much farther the Government probably would at last have taken a hand in banking affairs under political pressure even without any stock ownership.

The business man who borrows from a bank knows that the way to keep control of his business is to produce efficiently, please his customers and pay off his debt. The bank that borrows from the Government can keep control of its affairs by serving its community, assisting in recovery and retiring its stock when the time comes.

Why Not an Air Conference?

CAMPAIGNS for increased air forces have been opened in a number of countries. Germany, which is not allowed under the Versailles Treaty to possess military planes, demands equality in this respect as in others. Italy makes no secret of its intention to improve the air arm, and indeed has remarkably shown the qualities of swiftness and reliability of its squadrons. France is urging a complete overhauling of its military aviation. In Great Britain it is pleaded that the country is no longer an island, as it was before the airplane could treat the span of sea as negligible.

The figures which are published show the fighting airplane strength of the leading nations as: France, 3000; United States, 2826; Japan, 1939; Italy, 1507; Great Britain, 1434. It may be that they are in some way misleading, for they include planes which are virtually obsolete, and which could scarcely render effective services. But, in addition, it is calculated that there are thousands of civilian planes. Here the United States leads the way with 10,673 machines; France has 1821; Germany, 1200; Great Britain, 981; Italy, 598; and Japan, 88.

It will be observed that, with the exception of the United States and Germany, the military planes far outnumber the civilian planes. Quite clearly in the view of most nations the commercial purpose of the airplane is subordinated to its purpose as a weapon. This is surely a most unfortunate attitude. Aviation should be one of the most useful inventions; it would be an immense pity were attention directed to its powers of destruction.

Proposals have been made that the airplane be abandoned as a military weapon because of the terrible havoc it might wreak on cities; that airplanes should be handed over to the control of the League of Nations. These solutions might be commendable, but doubts arise whether they are practicable. In regard to the League, it is objected that if the airplane is too deadly a weapon to remain in national hands, it would be ironical to make it the arm of a peace organization. As to the abandonment of military aviation, it is argued that vast improvements are more likely to be made by the states than by private organizations.

Yet it is evident that there is danger of a race in air armament which would resemble the race in naval and land forces that preceded the war. The cry, despite the Disarmament Conference, is for more airplanes, bigger airplanes, swifter airplanes.

The convertibility of commercial airplanes into military airplanes has likewise received attention: There is a difference in type and in quality which can scarcely be confounded. Yet it may well be that there are, in some countries, designers who are giving their attention to the possibility of camouflaging military planes in commercial planes.

Unless, therefore, the world is now to enter on a perilous course, there is urgent need for a general agreement regarding the manufacture of military airplanes; and it would seem desirable to make some provision against the convertibility of peace planes into war planes. It is quite conceivable that within a few years, unless in the meantime international checks are imposed, there will be an intensive increase of an arm that arouses suspicion and fear.

It might, therefore, be well to consider the problem of the military airplane in a conference apart, as was formerly done for the problem of the leading navies. There is no reason why armaments should not be dealt with piecemeal. On an acceptable arrangement civilization may depend. Why not, then, an air conference?

Padlocked Schoolhouses

ANYTHING but happy reflections arise from the news that 2,280,000 American children of school age, who should now be in school, are not there because of the closing of public schools resulting from lack of funds. Nearly 2000 rural schools in 24 states failed to open this fall.

The first reaction to these facts is, of course, the irreparable harm which will be done to these children. It means depriving them of opportunities which never can be replaced. It means that some of these children, in the advanced grades, will never be in school again. Childhood and youth pass this way but once.

A second major consideration is the harm that will come to the community itself as the result of such a short-sighted policy as the closing of so many public schools. The public school system determines in large measure what kind of men and women will constitute the community in the next generation, and what their productive capacity will be, socially and economically. America cannot hope to maintain its standards of living and of democratic government with the schoolhouse door closed to so many children of school age.

As Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, the new chancellor of New York University, recently observed:

> The educational ideal of Thomas Jefferson and his contemporaries that the cause of enlightened citizenship could be advanced only through education has never before been in need of more emphasis than today when educational budgets are being curtailed throughout the system. . . . The closing of hundreds of elementary and secondary schools throughout the country; the reduction in appropriations for teachers, books and other educational facilities; the sudden cessation of gifts, both public and private, for our higher institutions, are the most disastrous aspects of the depression, for they threaten our constitutional guaranty of equal opportunity for all.

It is recognized, of course, that during the past decade there has been inflation in education as in everything else. Deflation was as necessary in that field as in others. But closing public schools is not deflation; it is destruction. It is not necessary to cut down the tree to get rid of a bad limb.

The average American community has yet to learn how to economize, to economize with discrimination in the light of the relative importance of various functions of government. The whole question of levying and collecting taxes and of expenditures for public purposes needs restudy. To attempt to atone for the extravagant waste and profligate spending for all sorts of purposes in prosperous years by drastic curtailment of facilities for public education can lead only to disaster. Education is a productive force in the community. Maintaining the educational system is a major factor in recovery. The saddest spectacle in the United States today is the padlocked schoolhouse.

Friends in Uniform

LIKE most large cities, Washington has too many boys whose only playgrounds are the streets. Like most other boys similarly underprivileged, their fun is apt to run to rowdyism ranging from breaking windows to purloining fruit from Tony's stand.

Maj. Ernest W. Brown, chief of police, has been in the department forty years, but not long enough to forget his own boyhood and that adolescence needs a normal outlet to shoot off its natural exuberance. He has reached the conclusion that the boys need playmates and that those playmates should be the police.

Too often the glimpse of a blue uniform causes a wild scuffling of the "gang" at the cry, "Beat it, fellers, there's a cop." Because of a sympathetic understanding of boys and their ways by Major Brown, this warning cry is waning. Instead, "regular fellers" are shouting, "Come up to the club at the police station."

Enlisting the practical coöperation of the city's leading business men, the police chief has embarked on a project to make the policeman the boy's best pal. He is opening a boys' club in a police station equipped with a library, gymnasium with shower baths an' ev'rything. Just as fast as the donations come in he intends to use the spare rooms in his eleven precinct stations for similar clubs.

It's a new deal for the slum-environed boy, giving him needed opportunity to work out his abundant energy and to learn that the policeman on his beat isn't an enemy at all but a kindly guardian who wants to be his friend.

Editorial Notes

If the plan is carried to its logical conclusion, the United States Army, which has eliminated from its menu olives, bananas, cane sugar, and other articles of food, solely because they are imported, will also confine its military activities to home shores.

The $5 a tree and firewood which a Blackshear (Ga.) man received recently for clearing an overly shaded street do not represent his entire profits on the transaction. He had received $2 a tree for planting them, 62 years ago.

"Roosevelt hack at dollar seen," says a newspaper headline. One wonders now how many persons are hunting for the chips.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Railroads and Store-Door Delivery—Abbreviating Newspaper English—War Costs

A CURIOUS illustration of the interdependence of various business interests is furnished by the reported determination of the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit certain railroads to give a one year's test to store-door deliveries of freight in less than carload lots. For some years past the most dangerous competition railroads have had to meet has come from the trucks which pick up consignments at the factory door and deliver them at the door of the buyer's shop. The hesitation of the railroads to meet this competition in kind has long puzzled outsiders.

I recall that some five years ago one of the chief manufacturers of trucks in the United States sent to Boston a commission of engineers who made a study of freight terminals. They worked out a plan for a general freight yard some miles out of town, from which private highways led to the outskirts of the city. The railroads were urged to adopt this plan, unload their cars at the new terminal and deliver by trucks to the consignees. The initial capital cost could easily have been met by the sale of the down-town freight yards owned by the roads. But after weeks of endeavor the head of the commission told me that he had been unable to get any railway official to give serious consideration to the project.

Three roads, the Pennsylvania, Grand Trunk and Erie, now desire to experiment with the store-door delivery system, but the truckmen of the towns affected fight the proposition savagely, endeavoring to use the Interstate Commerce Act to shield their own business. The controversy reminds me a little of the harbor conditions at Constantinople, where ships must debark their passengers in midstream so that the boatmen, who are a ruffianly crew, may get paid for putting them ashore in small boats. When the passengers are off, the ship proceeds to the dock, where the freight is landed. The boatmen of the Golden Horn are enough of a political power to maintain this utterly stupid arrangement.

* * *

A Los Angeles journalist offers through the agency of the American Society of Newspaper Editors a suggestion terrifying in its implications. He has discovered that the word "the," being the most used in the English language, puts an economic burden on the press which is hard to bear. A savant in an Iowa university found after exhaustive study that it appeared over 560,000 times in 5,000,000 words of newspaper print. Now if instead of "the," newspapers used only the symbol "t"—lower case—50 per cent of the space and more than 50 per cent of the typesetting required for the full word would be saved. Moreover, if the whole paper were considered, 1 per cent of the white paper bill would be saved by the use of the symbol, while more than 1 per cent additional news or editorial matter would find space in the normal-sized paper.

Perhaps this assault on the English language in the name of economy may be followed by a proposition to print the whole paper in "cable-ese," thereby cutting down words and space by probably 10 per cent. And it would not be much harder to read than some present-day newspaper English.

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The Finance Ministry of Japan, Mr. Takahashi, warns his nation that if present expenditures are continued for five years the entire national revenue will be consumed in meeting interest on the public debt. The leading military journal of Germany, pointing out that the World War cost more than a thousand times as much as the Franco-Prussian War, speculates on the query whether military preparations and the wars they lead up to are doomed because of their enormous financial and economic cost. The Disarmament Conference is staggering toward an almost assured collapse in February next. Japan and the United States are clearly embarked on a race in naval construction. If there be any understanding of what a new war would mean to civilization, or any comprehension of what the costs of constant preparation for war means to the already sorely tax-burdened peoples the governments of the world most certainly do not manifest it.

Notes From Ottawa

Circumstances Alter Cases — HOW times change! A year ago, when the city of Calgary had a debt to meet in New York, creditors demanded payment in United States funds, according to the contract. Today, when another installment is due they suggest that the city pay in Canadian currency. But the city says, Nothing doing! The shoe that pinches is on the other foot.

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Radio Leaps Icy Barriers — The gates of the Far North have closed with a clang. Folk on the other side, in Labrador, and throughout the vast wastes of the Arctic archipelego must remain in solitary confinement until summer again unbars the doors. But, thanks to modern invention, they can still catch the greetings of friends and relatives, old familiar tunes and modern jazz, home news and world news, as all these crackle in the waves of ether flowing across the roof of the world. Personal messages will be transmitted by the Canadian Radio Commission from their stations at Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal, while public broadcasts, 24 hours a day, will be as available to northern exiles with receiving sets in posts and cabins as to city folk "down under."

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Philatelists Get Thrill — Stamp collectors are all agog! The Government has announced the opening by air of two new post offices away up north, and several thousand of these enthusiasts are jumping to possess themselves of the first stamps. One post office is located at Camsell River, 35 miles from Cameron Bay on Great Bear Lake, and the other at Coppermine on the shore of the Arctic Ocean 200 miles north of Cameron Bay. To the cachet or special cover bearing an impression to commemorate the inauguration of the first mail dispatched over the new route, is affixed the air mail stamp. A self-addressed envelope will fly north, eventually to return to the addressee properly canceled and of rare value—to the philatelist. How busy the two postmasters will be—at first!

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Blue Eagle Or Beaver? — The Bennett Government refuses to sponsor a "blue eagle," perhaps considering that it flies too high and far. Why not have a "blue beaver"? The beaver, Canada's emblem, keeps close to the ground and water, and symbolizes patience and industry. It abhors experimentation and repairs its houses and dams by the old well-tried methods. It takes no chances. Perhaps that is the reason, despite innumerable foes, it still exists.

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Old Masters In Canada — The National Gallery of Canada has one of the finest collections of paintings on the continent, in spite of its comparatively small size and tender years. W. G. Constable, director of the Courtauld Institute of Art, London, has been impressing this important fact upon Canadians themselves. The general high excellence of the collections as a whole is illuminated by the presence of a Botticelli, a Titian, two Veronese and three Tintorettos.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Two Fundamental Codes

BACK of it all we must realize that one of the main reasons why we are now having such a flood of codes is that man has for centuries so consistently violated two very old and fundamental codes, both of which came "out of the mountains," the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount.

We are passing through one of the most interesting periods in all history and one in which, strange to say, hard-boiled business is coming to find that the fundamental Christian principles of considering ". . . thy neighbor as thyself," "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not bear false witness," and "He who would be greatest among you shall be the servant of all," are truly fundamentals of life and apply in business and are the very fundamentals of business success. As a matter of fact, we are, today, witnessing an attempt to apply those principles, in mass formation, to the government of a great people. However we may feel about the NRA, we must admit that it is at least a conscientious and noble attempt to give to the great mass of people forming the lower stratum of society something more of the opportunities of life, both through insuring a living wage and in providing a more reasonable amount of leisure time for self-development.

Looking back upon this period, posterity may view this depression as a great blessing, one in which man learned to use the machine age to benefit mankind. One of the most hopeful elements of the present situation is that we are coming to recognize that human values transcend material things.—*Railway Purchases and Stores* (Chicago).

An Interracial Moral Code

"AND Nathaniel said unto him, Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see." . . . The world found that something good could come out of Nazareth.

We of the mainland think of the residents of Honolulu as people who are given up to leisure and pleasure, and we are not apt to look for instruction in moral conduct and social ethics from that source.

When I was in Honolulu I interviewed Francis E. Stafford, professor of Chinese language in the McKinley High School and chairman of the drafting committee that prepared the "Interracial Standard of Moral Conduct and Social Ethics." . . . This "Standard of Moral Conduct and Social Ethics" was not prepared by the Anglo-Saxon group or any other single racial group. It is what it purports to be—an interracial moral code, which provides a simple moral code for the use of teachers and leaders engaged in character-education work among the young people of all races in the Hawaiian islands. The men and women of many races who prepared the code did so to provide a means of coördinating the school with the work of the church and the home. . . .

The obligations agreed upon as the basic fundamentals of moral conduct by all the racial groups were to be honest, to be loyal, to be just, to be pure, to be lawabiding, to honor parents, to show good will to all, and to observe the sanctity of marriage. All agreed on the virtues of reverence, respect, truthfulness, kindness, modesty, courtesy, courage, industry and brotherliness. All of the racial groups also agreed on the following as vices: intemperance, impurity, idleness, vulgarity and gambling. They also agreed in warning the young people of all races to abstain from reading impure literature, viewing unwholesome movies, attending improper dances, indulging in joy riding and jazz parties, and in undue familiarity between the sexes. . . .

Each of the virtues and obligations is defined. For example, in defining courtesy, the students agreed that courtesy is the manifesting of genuine habitual politeness from an unselfish motive and from a sincere regard for the rights of others.—*Fred Lockley*, in the *Portland* (Ore.) *Journal*.

The Arrival of Repeal

WITH ratification by the thirty-sixth state, the Eighteenth Amendment has been supplanted by the Twenty-First and prohibition has made an exit from the national scene. . . .

Since control is most certainly desired by many people, the new plans set up by the states must better restrict the liquor trade or they, too, will be unsatisfactory. The states must carefully plan their methods of control or they will find themselves on the same spot on which national prohibition has been. . . .

For ten years we have listened to the rantings and ravings of the press of the country about the Eighteenth Amendment. They now have their wish and national prohibition is over. Let us carefully scan their news columns for the wonderful benefits which have been promised. We sincerely hope that our efforts will be rewarded.—*Brown* (University) *Herald* (Providence, R. I.).

Teach Temperance in Schools

CALIFORNIANS eventually must decide directly, by their votes, how the sale of intoxicating liquor in California shall be controlled. . . . But there is an aspect of the liquor problem in California which should receive careful attention. There are many sincere friends and advocates of temperance who strongly favor state legislation making it compulsory to teach, in all grades of the public schools, the harmful effects of alcoholic liquors and narcotics upon the human system.

The next generation should be won over to temperate habits through the power of reason. Appeal should be made to the reasoning faculties of Young America of this State. . . .

It would be well for all the moral forces in the State to move vigorously for state legislation making temperance teaching compulsory in the schools.—*Pasadena* (Calif.) *Star-News*.

Let Liquor Pay Its Bills

THE REV. JAMES K. SHIELDS . . . argues that just as we hold all industry and private persons responsible for the injury they do others, . . . we should hold the liquor traffic responsible for the burdens it throws on society. His plan is to create a state welfare fund, supported jointly by liquor manufacturers, distributors, retailers and consumers, with which to care for any family made destitute by excessive parental expenditures on alcohol. How far he will get with his idea is something for the future to tell. But it should provide the Anti-Saloon League with a talking point in the months to come.—*Sunday Call* (Newark, N. J.).